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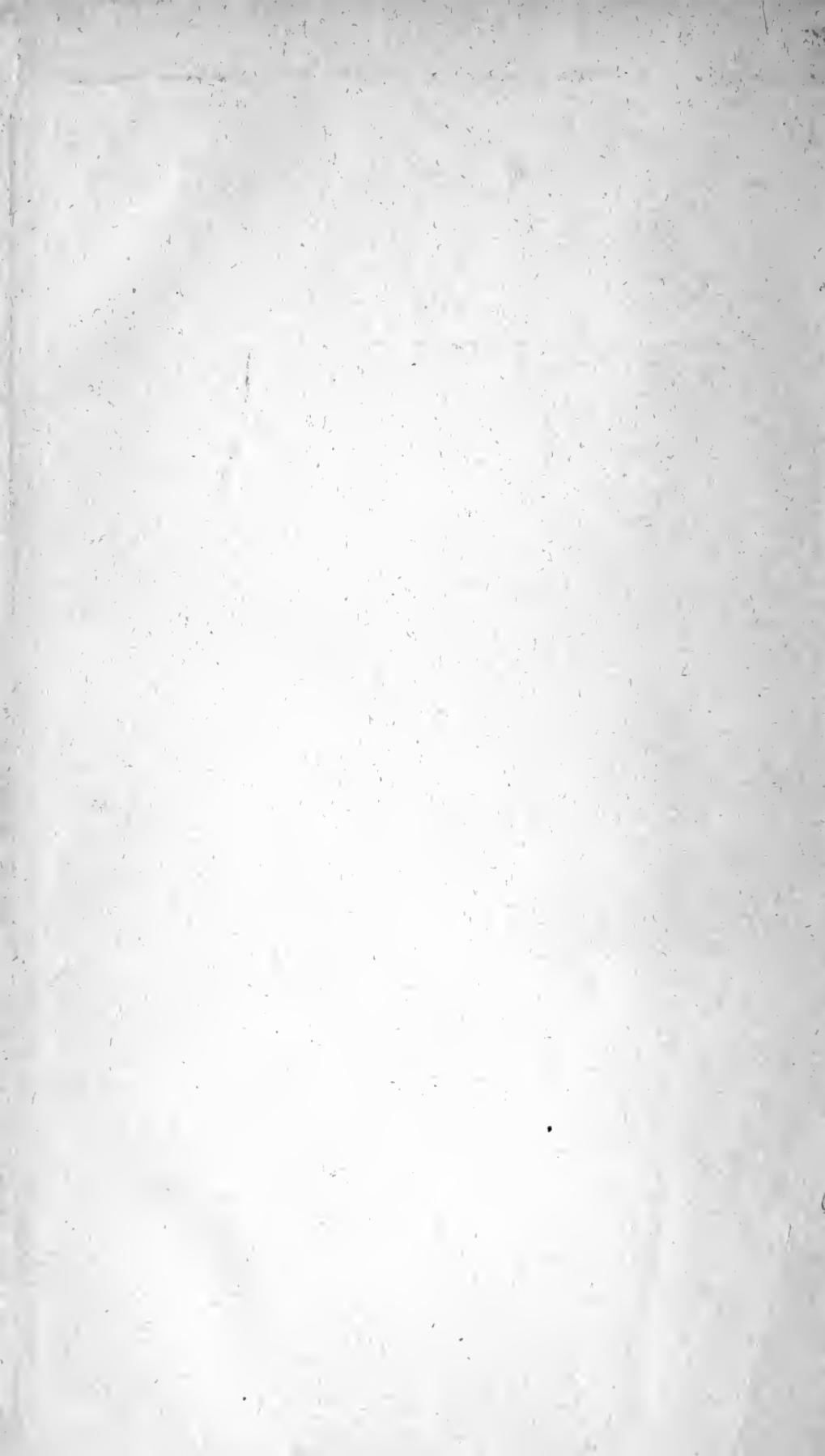
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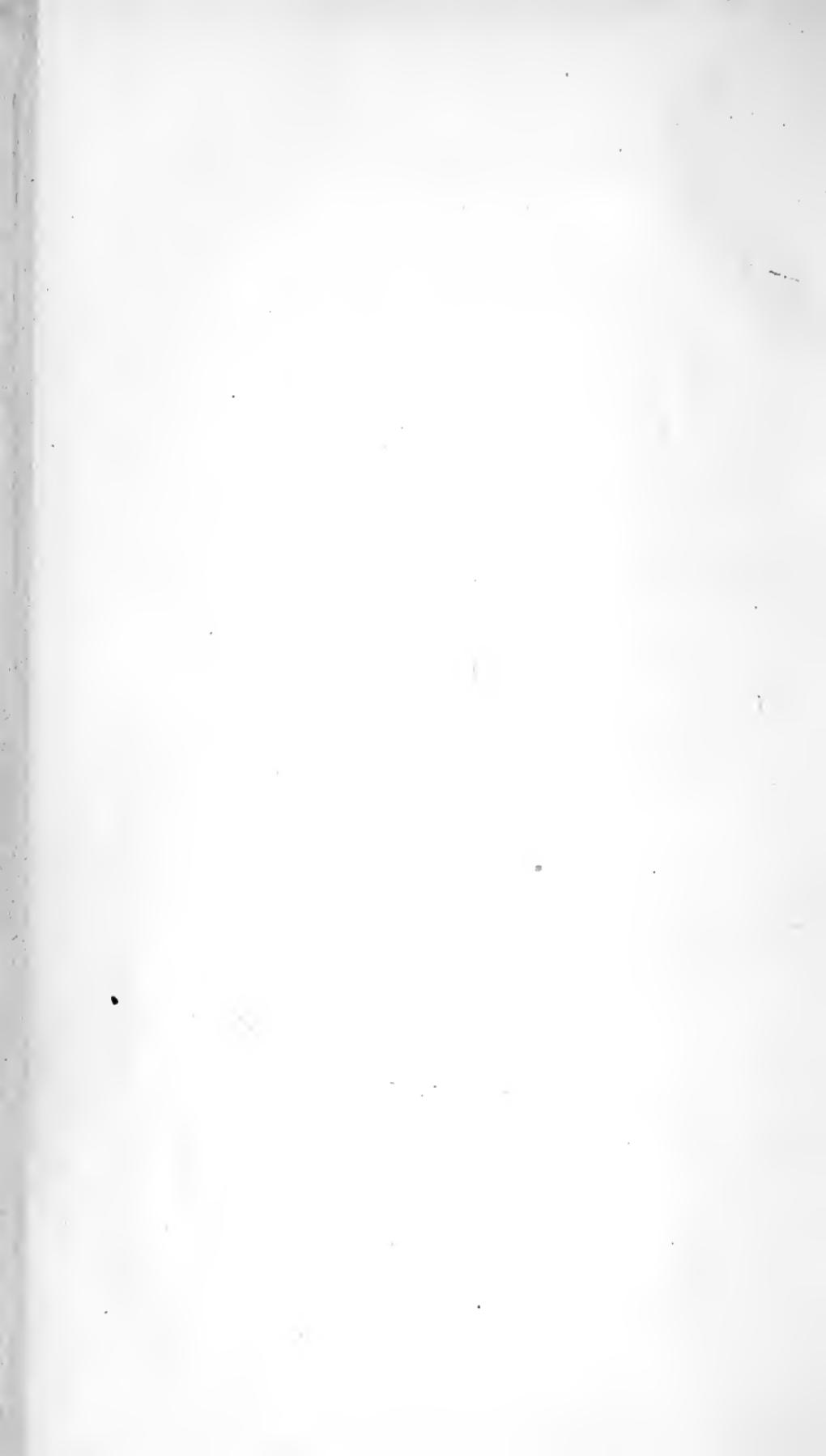
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**CITY OF BOSTON.**

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**HOUSE OF INDUSTRY, &c.**

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*In Common Council, April 27, 1843.*

Laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

Attest,

W. P. GREGG, Clerk C. C.

## ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE DIRECTORS OF THE

## HOUSES OF INDUSTRY AND REFORMATION.

APRIL, 1843.

*To the Hon. Mayor and Aldermen  
and Common Council of the City of Boston:*

The Directors of the Houses of Industry and Reformation, in compliance with law and usage, here-with present statements of Expenditures and Receipts, and of the number, condition, and employ-  
ment of the inmates of both departments, for the  
year ending 31st March, 1843.

The accounts shew, that the gross expenditure has been \$31,547 71, and that the income from labor, produce of farm, and other sources, paid into the City Treasury by the Directors, has amounted to \$6,328 38. The City Treasurer has also received from the Commonwealth, for the support of State paupers, in the Houses, the sum of \$10,439 73; so that the actual cost to the City for maintaining the establishment, including some permanent improve-  
ments, has been only \$14,779 60. The expenses have been *less*, and the income *more*, than the esti-  
mate made before the commencement of the finan-  
cial year. This favorable result, so far as pecuniary amount is concerned, has been wholly caused by the very reduced prices of necessary supplies.

With a greatly increased number of paupers in the House of Industry proper, there has been, during the last year, an unusually large proportion of sick, and helpless invalids. *Small-pox*, erysipelas, and other diseases of a serious character, have prevailed, most

of the time, increasing the labors and anxieties of the physician, and all concerned in the management of the establishment. The institution has become an *extensive infirmary*, for which the buildings are but poorly constructed and arranged. The walls of the main building were always imperfect, and now, on the occurrence of every driving rain-storm, parts of the house become decidedly uncomfortable and unhealthy. At no very distant day, thorough repairs and additional hospital accommodations must require the attention of the City Council.

In regard to the “experiment” by which the House of Reformation for Juvenile Offenders was made, in July, 1841, in some respects a part of the House of Industry, the Directors last year declined to express an opinion, too little time having elapsed to form one with much confidence. The experience of the last year has been, on the whole, quite satisfactory. The boys committed for reformation continue to occupy the west wing of the House of Reformation building, and are entirely separated from the Boylston School, who occupy the other wing. Though the former have nearly doubled in number, there is still room for more, who could be provided for at simply the additional expense of food and clothing. Several promising boys may be indentured as soon as suitable places in the country can be procured. Owing to the depression of the times, applications for apprentices are less numerous than formerly.

Mr. William R. Lincoln, the Superintendent’s principal assistant and teacher in this department, remarks: “The general health of the boys has been very good during the year. No deaths have occur-

red. All the boys have attended school four hours a day, and have appeared to be much interested in their studies. The branches taught are reading, writing, arithmetic, geography and grammar. At this season of the year, the boys rise at 5 o'clock; work from 7 till 10; are in school from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., with one hour at noon for recess; work from 3 to 6, and retire at 8½." Their principal employments have been farming and gardening, during the open season, and making palm-leaf and covered hats in winter.

The Directors believe that much good has been accomplished by this department, especially for lads who were committed before they were confirmed in habits of idleness, vagrancy and crime.

In obedience to an order of the City Council, early last year, the Directors had apartments prepared for the reception of such girls as might be committed as juvenile offenders, in the Asylum building attached to the House of Industry. These apartments have not yet been occupied. Only three girls have been committed, and but one now remains in charge of the Institution. These girls have been under the care of one of the female assistants of the House of Industry, the Directors not deeming it necessary to appoint a Matron, and commence a distinct department until a greater number were committed.

The Boylston School contains over one hundred boys, whose good health, contented appearance, and commendable improvement, are satisfactory. Their teacher, Mr. James K. Farwell, devotes himself with persevering fidelity to his duties.

The girls' school, in the Asylum building, has

been, for the last year, in charge of Miss Susan D. Chandler, and is well managed.

Rev. Mr. Crowell continues his acceptable services as Chaplain, his salary, with the compensation to the teacher and assistants of the Boylston School, being provided, as for several years past, by the Overseers of the Poor, from certain funds in their hands.

Sunday Schools, for the House of Reformation and Boylston School boys, have been maintained, by the kind services of teachers from the City, under the superintendence of the chaplain.

The Directors are happy to bear renewed testimony to the industry and fidelity of the Superintendent and his assistants.

One of the most important, and sometimes difficult duties of this Board, is that of apprenticing children. Their future respectability and well-being must very much depend on the moral worth and capacity of the masters and their families. Satisfactory testimonials of the character of applicants not known to the Directors, are required. The indentures entered into by masters, oblige them to give annually written information concerning the condition and character of apprentices. As might be expected, some do not find the best places, or conduct themselves so well, as desired. But by far the greater part, judging from the letters of the masters, and information otherwise obtained, are doing well, and bid fair to become valuable members of society. This remark applies to the children from both Houses. It is pleasant to see, as the Directors often do, former apprentices, now of age, with intel-

ligence and reputation, taking their places in a good rank in the community.

In former annual communications, the Directors have had occasion to congratulate the City Council in reference to the fact that, while the population of the City was rapidly increasing, there was little or no increase in the number of paupers. An unfavorable change has taken place within the last year, caused, as is generally supposed, by the want of employment, and the more than usual ingress of foreign poor. Applications for admission to the Almshouse, and for out-door relief, have exceeded all former experience. This has occurred at a time when it was fondly hoped, and confidently predicted, that pauperism and its causes were to be diminished by the noble efforts and success of the Washingtonian reformers; and also at a time when every article necessary for human sustenance has been abundant and cheap. With a large and increasing class, there seems to be a disposition to depend too little on their own industry and frugality, and too much on eleemosynary institutions. It cannot be known how far this state of things has been caused by popular errors, a "purblind philanthropy," the multiplication of merely alms-giving associations, and the great publicity given to charitable operations. It should be known that beggars are not always needy, and that alms-giving, as practised, is not always true charity. Municipal regulations and the public officers can do little to prevent the increase of a burdensome and degrading pauperism, without the aid of a correct and healthy public sentiment. It is by sobriety, intelligence, industry and economy, and a resolute spirit of self-dependence, that our commu-

nity is to be saved, if saved at all, from a state of mendicity, such as now afflicts large portions of Europe, and such as is making fearful strides in some of the large cities of our own country.

Respectfully submitted,

JOSEPH LEWIS,  
DANIEL HENCHMAN,  
ARTEMAS SIMONDS,  
JAMES MEANS,  
THOMAS HOLLIS,  
NATHANIEL H. EMMONS,  
THOMAS TARBELL,  
SAMUEL LEEDS,  
ALFRED A. WELLINGTON,

} Directors.

*Boston, April 26, 1843.*

## ACCOUNT

Of Expenditures on account of the Houses of Industry and Reformation, from April 1, 1842, to March 31, 1843.

Flour,	948 bbls.	4,908 25
Salt Beef,	10 "	93 75
Pork,	6 "	84 00
Corn,	1,450 bushels	872 50
Beans,	203 "	363 13
Potatoes,	1,502 "	335 46
Fresh Beef,	68,225 lbs.	1,873 66
Salt Fish,	18,050 "	441 25
Rice,	19,493 "	581 50
Sugar,	2,759 "	189 81
Coffee,	5,449 "	439 21
Tea,	331 "	147 06
Chocolate,	4,380 "	439 25
Butter,	1,148 "	175 81
Cheese,	360 "	28 59
Milk,	1,441 gallons.	297 45
Molasses,	5,606 "	1,049 81
Baker's wages,		94 00
Salt, 25 bags and 37 bushels,		66 02
Hospital Stores, small groceries and supplies for the officers tables at both Houses,		581 68
		13,062 19
Sheeting & Shirting, 5,116 yds.	391 24	
Satinet & wool Cloth, 971 "	497 11	
<i>Amount carried forward,</i>	888 35	13,062 19

<i>Amounts brought forward,</i>	888 35	13,062 19
Prints,	1,393 yds.	116 90
Flannel,	104 "	24 55
Denims,	1,528 "	222 31
Hard Times,	349 "	61 16
Stripe and Check,	443 "	43 26
Frocking,	110 "	42 95
Ticking,	600 "	59 16
Burlaps,	1,044 "	137 04
Crash and Diaper,	315 "	25 07
Linsey,	131 "	30 13
Boys' Caps,	10 doz.	37 50
Blankets and Rugs,	134	134 46
Yarn and Thread,	312 lbs.	216 31
Batting,	380 "	28 35
Handkerchiefs, Mittens, Buttons, Wicking and other small articles,		104 73
Shoes and stock for do. 16 months,	1,064 90	<hr/> 3,237 13
Crockery and Glass Ware,	99 47	
Hard Ware and Wood Ware,	124 20	
Carpeting,	14 52	
Table Cloths,	15 50	
Brooms, Brushes and Mats,	43 52	
Straw for Beds, 12,182 lbs.	61 59	<hr/> 358 80
Coal, hard,	246 tons,	1,298 20
do. soft,	44½ chald.	297 12
Wood,	246 cords,	1,091 64
Oil,	465 gallons.	358 01
		<hr/> 3,044 97
<i>Amount carried forward,</i>		19,703 09

10            HOUSE OF INDUSTRY, &c.    [April,

<i>Amount brought forward,</i>		19,703 09
Oats,                    328 bushels,	125 70	
Hay,                    67,673 lbs.	514 39	
5 Cows and Heifers,	101 00	
21 Swine,	126 58	
Bean Poles,	16 93	
2 Horses,	265 00	
Manure,	270 95	
Shoeing Horses and Smith work,	84 45	
Tools and repairs of Carts and Tools,	140 68	
Compensation of two hired as- sistants on Farm,	591 67	
New Cart,	65 00	
		2,302 35
14,866 feet Lumber,	296 66	
Stoves and Funnel,	202 96	
Repairs of Fire Engine,	25 00	
Iron Nails and Hardware,	228 15	
Paints and Glass,	258 16	
Mason work and stock,	86 48	
Platform Balance,	150 00	
Materials and labor fitting apartments for House of Re- formation Girls,	711 83	
		1,959 24
Medicine and Surgical Instru- ments,	742 00	
Health Department, conveying Paupers to House,	286 50	
Carriage Hire for Directors,	160 37	
<i>Amounts carried forward,</i>	1,188 87	23,964 68

<i>Amount brought forward,</i>	1,188	87	23,964	68
Carriage Hire for Sunday School				
Teachers,		82	50	
School Books, Blanks, Printing and Stationary for Schools				
and Office,		211	35	
Potash, 4,799 lbs. for Soap,	301	62		
Tallow and Lard, 2,840 lbs.	194	98		
Tobacco and Snuff, 837 "	123	08		
1,000 bushels House Sand,	40	00		
Conveying Paupers out of State,	26	68		
Palm Leaf and covering for Hats,		33	65	
Incidental expenses including				
Postages,	66	38		
Gate Keeper's compensation,	225	00		
			2,494	11
Salaries of Superintendent,	1,000	00		
" " Assistant,	650	00		
" " Teacher of Reforma- tion Department,	400	00		
" " Assistant do.	300	00		
" " Matron,	200	00		
" " 3 Female Assistants in H. of Industry,	459	00		
" " Clerk of Directors,	800	00		
			3,809	00
45,684 lbs. Junk purchased,			1,279	92
			\$31,547	71

## RECEIPTS

On account of Houses of Industry and Reformation,  
for the year ending March 31, 1843.

Sales of Oakum,	2,310	80	
Fruit and Vegetables,	1,958	83	
Palm Leaf and covered Hats,	512	78	
Bones,	53	55	
Old Wagon,	12	00	
Pigs and Hams,	51	74	
Oxen,	119	42	
Cedar Posts,	34	80	
Coffins,	107	50	
Empty Casks and Boxes,	78	03	
Wood,	109	12	
Collected of towns and individuals of support of Paupers,	624	10	
Collected for work on Streets,	348	17	
Cash left by deceased Paupers,	7	54	
<hr/>			
Paid to City Treasurer,		\$6,328	38
<hr/>			
Due to the Institution,			
For Oakum,	1,317	00	
“ Palm and covered Hats,	300	00	
“ Vegetables,	72	00	
“ support of Paupers,	115	00	
<hr/>			
		\$1,804	00

*Inventory of Stock on hand March 31, 1843.*

80 bbls. Flour	4 37½	350 00	
15 " Pork	12 00	180 00	
3,500 lbs. Rice	2½	87 50	
4,000 " Fish	2½	100 00	
350 " Lard	7	24 50	
100 " Butter	14	14 00	
240 " Hams	8	19 20	
300 " Sugar	7½	22 50	
150 " Coffee	6	9 00	
350 " Chocolate	10	35 00	
35 bush. Beans	2 00	70 00	
75 " Potatoes	22	16 50	
40 " Blood Beets	40	16 00	
300 " Eng. Turnips	12½	37 50	
200 " Corn	58	110 00	
6 tons Mangel Wurtzel	7 00	42 00	
10 " Carrots	7 00	70 00	
100 gals. Molasses	19 19	19 00	
7 bags Salt	2 00	14 00	
			1,236 70
155 yds. Frocking	40	62 00	
176 " Satinett	40	70 40	
116 " Hard Times	16	18 56	
38 " Linsey	17	6 46	
80 " Check & Stripe	10	8 00	
1,000 " Sheeting, &c.	6½	65 00	
570 " Blue Denims	13½	76 95	
380 " Ticking	7½	28 50	
476 " Prints	9	42 84	
<i>Amounts carried forward,</i>	378 71	1,236 70	

14            HOUSE OF INDUSTRY, &c. [April,

<i>Amounts brought forward,</i>	378 71	1,236 70
150 yds. Furniture Plaid 10	15 00	
Hdkfs., Buttons, &c.	30 00	
New Garments, valued at	200 00	
130 lbs. Yarn                60	78 00	
125 prs. Shoes	125 00	
	_____	826 71
40 cords Wood              5 00	200 00	
15 tons Coal              5 00	75 00	
10 chaldrons Coal        6 50	65 00	
	_____	340 00
<b>740 Bunks and Bedding,</b>		
2 pr. sheets each 6 00	4,440 00	
14 large feather Beds 6 00	84 00	
60 single    "    " 3 00	180 00	
<b>Other Furniture estimated</b>	<b>1,000 00</b>	
	_____	<b>5,704 00</b>
16 Cows                      20 00	320 00	
1 Bull	20 00	
5 Horses	500 00	
28 Swine                    10 00	280 00	
4 tons Hay                16 00	84 00	
<b>Lot Manure</b>	<b>600 00</b>	
<b>Wagons, Carts, and</b>		
<b>Farming Tools</b>	<b>1,400 00</b>	
	_____	<b>3,204 00</b>
13,000 lbs. Junk            3	390 00	
2,000    "    "            2	40 00	
13,000    "    1st qual. Oakum 8	1,040 00	
	_____	<b>1,470 00</b>
<b>Carpenters' Tools and Stock</b>	<b>150 00</b>	
<b>Painters'    "    "    "</b>	<b>25 00</b>	
	_____	_____
<i>Amounts carried forward,</i>	175 00	12,781 41

<i>Amounts brought forward,</i>	175	00	12,781	41
Blacksmiths' Tools and Stock	45	00		
Shoemakers' " " "	40	00		
111 Coffins	125	00		
Books in School and Chapel	150	00		
Medicine and Surgical Instruments	200	00		
			735	00
				<u>13,516</u>
				<u>11</u>

*Produce of the Farm and Garden.*

16 tons English Hay	16	00	256	00
6 " Barley Straw	10	00	60	00
150 bush. Barley		65	97	50
12½ tons Mangel Wurtzel		7	87	50
34 tons Carrots		7	238	00
30 " Green Fodder	6	00	180	00
300 bush. Potatoes		22	66	00
1,100 " Eng. Turnips		12½	137	50
103 " Blood Beets		40	41	20
20 " Parsnips		50	10	00
980 " Onions		50	490	00
12 " Quinces		3	36	00
102 bbls. Apples		1	132	60
2,000 Cabbages		3	60	00
Vegetables used before harvest			235	00
" and Fruit sold before harvest, not included in the above			1,187	19
Vegetables sold, and not yet collected			70	44
Garden Seeds			30	00
				<u>3,414</u>
				<u>93</u>

*Produce of Dairy and Piggery, &c.*

4,450 gallons Milk	20	890	00
28 Swine killed, wt.			
10,247 lbs.	6	614	82
Pigs and Calves sold		24	68
2 Oxen sold		119	42
2 Cows slaughtered, wt. 1,300 lbs.	3½	45	50
		—	—
		1,694	42

## STATEMENT

Of Inmates of House of Industry, during the year  
ending March 31, 1843.

Month,	Entered with Permits.	Commit- ted by P. Court.	Born in the House.	Indent- ed.	Died.	Discharg- ed and Eloped.
1842, April,	76	5	1	1	11	114
May,	90	3	1	0	10	94
June,	96	3	0	1	13	50
July,	115	2	2	1	11	72
August,	118	2	6	2	15	88
Sept.,	70	1	3	3	10	72
October,	89	3	0	4	10	61
Nov.,	95	3	4	2	11	58
Dec.,	103	7	1	7	18	47
1843, January,	86	3	3	4	20	50
February,	57	7	3	2	20	32
March,	69	3	1	8	11	79
	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1664	42	25	35	160	817

## GENERAL SUMMARY.

In the House March 31, 1842,	-	588	
Entered with Permits,	-	1,064	
Committed by Police Court,	-	42	
Born in the House, - - -	-	25	
			1,719
Discharged and Deserted,	-	817	
Bound out, - - - -	-	35	
Died, - - - -	-	160	
In the House March 31, 1843,	-	707	
			1,719
Greatest number at one time, Feb. 22, 1843,			
was	- - - - -		735
Smallest number at one time, May 25, 1842,			
was	- - - - -		527
Average number,	- - - - -		631

## STATEMENT

*Of the condition and employment of the Inmates.*

## MALES.

Attending Fires,	- - - - -	3
Writing and Marking Clothes,	- - - - -	1
Painting, Glazing, and attending Insane,	- - - - -	2
Carpenters 3—Tailors 1—Barber 1,	- - - - -	5
Sweepers 5—Soap Boiler 1—Care of Pig-		
gery 2,	- - - - -	8
Attending Barn 2—Blacksmith 1,	- - - - -	3
Cooks and Waiters 5—Attending Wash		
Room 2,	- - - - -	7
Preparing and boiling Junk for Oakum,	- - - - -	2
Shoe Makers 4—Bakers 2,	- - - - -	6
Nurses and Overseers of Wards,	- - - - -	6
Overseers of Work Rooms,	- - - - -	3

18            HOUSE OF INDUSTRY, &c.     [April,

Picking Oakum,	-	-	-	-	-	90
Sawing and Splitting Wood,	-	-	-	-	-	2
On the Farm and out door's work,	-	-	-	-	-	21
Gardening,	-	-	-	-	-	8
Insane and Idiotic,	-	-	-	-	-	10
Making and covering Palmleaf Hats,	-	-	-	-	-	2
Making Palmleaf Hats,	-	-	-	-	-	6
Sick and Disabled,	-	-	-	-	-	100
						—
						285
Children at School,	-	-	-	-	130	
"    " Nurse,	-	-	-	-	33	
"    " in Infirmary,	-	-	-	-	6	—169
						—
						454
						—

FEMALES.

Sewing and Knitting,	-	-	-	-	-	26
Washing and Scrubbing,	-	-	-	-	-	30
Domestics at the Asylum,	-	-	-	-	-	6
Nurses,	-	-	-	-	-	14
Feeble Women taking care of Children,	-	-	-	-	-	22
Domestics in the middle of the House,	-	-	-	-	-	3
Overseers of Wards,	-	-	-	-	-	7
Insane and Idiotic,	-	-	-	-	-	8
Covering Hats,	-	-	-	-	-	1
Sick and Infirm,	-	-	-	-	-	76
						—
						193
Children at School,	-	-	-	-	37	
"    " Nurse,	-	-	-	-	18	
"    " in Infirmary,	-	-	-	-	8	
						—
						63
						—
						256
						—

*Remaining in the House, March 31, 1843.*

Men,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	285
Boys,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	166
Women,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	193
Girls,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	63
								—
				Total,	-	-	-	707

### STATISTICS

Of Inmates of House of Industry, from April 1st, 1829, to April 1st, 1843.

Date.	Remain'g in the House.	Ad.during following year.	Born	Discharg'd and Deserted.	In- dent- ed.	Died.	Av. No. whole year.
April 1, 1829,	548	755	21	550	22	93	535
1830,	638	655	20	596	50	81	558
1831,	586	857	13	698	70	92	534
1832,	596	872	23	702	52	171	529
1833,	556	919	20	806	60	101	502
1834,	527	953	28	740	62	131	541
1835,	575	848	27	704	54	150	505
1836,	542	790	39	666	43	124	479
1837,	538	1032	30	799	18	159	564
1838,	624	900	23	779	24	175	570
1839,	569	834	21	694	52	120	544
1840,	558	981	24	806	32	119	571
1841,	606	826	27	693	32	146	551
1842,	588	1106	25	817	35	160	631
1143,	707						

## DEPARTMENT

For the Reformation of Juvenile Offenders, for the year ending March 31, 1843.

Months.	Committed.	Returned to House.	Indented.	Discharged by Court.
1842	April,	4	0	3
	May,	0	1	1
	June,	4	2	1
	July,	3	0	3
	August,	1	0	1
	September,	8	0	3
	October,	6	0	3
	November,	1	2	1
	December,	4	0	1
	January,	1	0	0
	February,	2	1	1
	March,	6	0	2
		—	—	—
Totals, 40		6	20	5

## SUMMARY.

In the House 31st March, 1842,	35
Committed by Municipal Court,	7
Committed by Police Court,	33
Returned to the House,	6
Whole number in the House during the year,	— 81
Indented, viz.—	
To the employment of Farming,	12 boys.
Shoemaking,	4 "
Blacksmith,	1 "
Seamanship,	1 "

Porter,	1 boy.	
House employ,	1 girl.	
	—	
	20	
Discharged by the Courts,	5	25
	—	—
Remaining March 31, 1843,		56
Viz: 55 boys, 1 girl.		

The Offences of all who have been in the department during the year were as follows:

Living an idle and dissolute life,	11	
Larceny,	27	
Stubbornness,	15	
Stealing,	10	
Pilfering,	6	
Common Drunkards,	3	
Vagrancy,	8	
Nuisance,	1	
	—	
Total,	81	







*City Document.—No. 14.*

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CITY OF BOSTON.

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HOUSES OF INDUSTRY AND REFORMATION.

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*In Common Council, April 25, 1844.*

Laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

Attest,                    W. P. GREGG, Clerk C. C.

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## ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE DIRECTORS OF THE

## HOUSES OF INDUSTRY AND REFORMATION.

APRIL, 1844.

*To the Honorable Mayor, Aldermen and  
Common Council of the City of Boston.*

The Directors of the Houses of Industry and Reformation, in compliance with law and usage; herewith present statements of the Expenditure and Receipts, and in relation to the number, employment and condition of the inmates of both departments, for the year ending 31st March, 1844. Other statistical tables are added, giving a condensed view of the establishments for nearly the whole time since they were established at South Boston. It is supposed this information may be interesting and useful for future reference.

The accounts for the last year shew that the gross expenditure has been  $\$30,752_{100}^{58}$ , and that the income arising from the sales of vegetables, fruit, oakum and other sources, paid into the City Treasury by the Directors, has amounted to  $\$4,512_{100}^{51}$ . The City has also received from the Commonwealth for the support of State paupers in the establishment the sum of  $\$12,111_{100}^{67}$ , so that the actual cost to the City for maintaining the Houses, has been  $\$14,128_{100}^{33}$ .

In all the main features, the condition of the House of Industry proper, the Almshouse of the City, in its various departments is essentially the same as for several years past. The present number of inmates, it will be seen by the accompanying tables, is considerably less than at the time of the last annual report, and is at the average of the last seven years at the same date. There is a greater proportion of sick and helpless paupers in the House, and a less proportion of able bodied or even partially effective for labor, than formerly. At times, so few are able to labor, it is very difficult to keep the premises in the desired good order.

The stockade fence has been so removed as to include the land purchased in 1842, and considerable progress has been made in grading and preparing it for cultivation. The income from fruits must be materially diminished this year, the severity of the winter having destroyed nearly all the strawberry, and many other valuable plants and fruit trees.

The House of Reformation for Juvenile Offenders was established in 1826, and continued as a separate Institution until July, 1841, when it was so far made a "part of the House of Industry" as to be placed under the supervision of the Directors of the latter and in the immediate charge of its Superintendent. By this arrangement excellent accommodations are afforded in one wing of the House of Reformation building for the Boylston School, i. e. the school boys of the House of Industry, leaving ample room for the boys of the reformation department, each class being kept entirely separate from the other.

The semi-annual reports of the Inspectors of Pris-

ons present to the City Council so fully and fairly the condition and operations of this department, that the Directors deem a more extended notice from them unnecessary.

Respectfully submitted.

JOSEPH LEWIS,  
DANIEL HENCHMAN,  
JAMES MEANS,  
ARTEMAS SIMONDS,  
THOMAS HOLLIS,  
NATHANIEL H. EMMONS,  
THOMAS TARBELL,  
SAMUEL LEEDS,  
ALFRED A. WELLINGTON.

*Boston, April 25, 1844.*

## EXPENDITURES

On Account of the Houses of Industry and Reformation, from April 1st, 1843 to March 31st, 1844.

Flour, 1005 bbls.	-	-	5,041	56
Salt Beef, 5 "	-	-	62	12
Salt Pork, 12 bbls.	-	-	167	50
Corn, 1250 bushels	-	-	713	50
Beans, 184 "	-	-	324	05
Potatoes, 1983 bushels	-	-	564	82
Fresh Beef, 73729 lbs.	-	-	1,777	20
Fish,	13000	"	357	50
Rice,	14699	"	432	00
Sugar,	2363	"	176	69
Coffee,	4876	"	299	93
Tea,	1584	"	456	57
Chocolate,	3916	"	385	40
Butter,	1018	"	139	03
Cheese,	282	"	19	61
Milk,	1560	galls.	277	49
Molasses,	6667	"	1,611	43
Tobacco and Snuff, 638				
lbs.	-	-	85	22
Salt, 20 bags and 20 bush.			58	93
Baker's Wages,	-	-	136	00
Hospital Stores, small groceries and supplies for Officers' tables, both houses,	-	-	709	79
Satinett, 689 yds.	-	-	371	72
Prints, 512 "	-	-	53	62
<i>Amount carried forward,</i>				14,221 68

<i>Amount brought forward,</i>		14,221 68
Demims, 888 yds.	-	125 91
Burlaps, 632 "	- -	86 61
Stripe, 124 "	- -	12 95
Crash, 187 "	- -	15 71
Jean, 187 "	- -	46 95
Hard Times, 81 yds.	-	16 20
Brown Sheetting, 4103 yds.		348 69
Carpeting, for bed covers,		
132 yds. - - -		66 24
Frocking, 285 yds. -		86 77
Flannel, 66 "	- -	26 39
Ticking, 68 "	- -	25 50
Linsey, 103 "	- -	22 11
Blanketing, 73 yds.	-	73 00
Fulled Cloth, 127 yds.	-	86 16
Gingham, 94 "	-	9 18
Bagging, 100 "	-	6 00
Buttons, \$46 43, Mittens,		
\$23 50, - - -		69 93
Yarn and Thread, 176 lbs.		129 54
28 Blankets, - - -		22 70
Boys' Caps, and materials		
for Caps, - - -		30 78
Handkerchiefs, Socks and		
small articles, - -		42 40
Shoes and Shoe Stock, -		893 33
35,797 feet Lumber, -		517 75
Paints and Glass, - -		253 50
Lime and W. W. Brushes,		23 35
Stoves, Funnel and Iron,		234 52
Hard Ware and Nails, -		228 86    3,501 03

*Amount carried forward,*

17,722 01

<i>Amount brought forward,</i>	17,722 01
Mason's Labor and Brick,	98 24
Carpenter's Labor, -	33 44
Paper Hangings, 58 rolls,	12 97
Repair of Pumps, - -	7 75
Composition Roof on Kitchen, - - -	200 35
Materials to repair Por- ter's House, - - -	113 75
Hard Coal, 260 tons -	1,144 77
Soft " 30 chaldrons,	251 00
Wood, 245 cords -	957 01
Oil, 587 gall. -	411 20
2 Carpets, - - -	109 34
41 Chairs, - - -	34 75
Lamps and Clocks, -	18 00
Iron Ware, - - -	49 78
Wooden Ware, - - -	36 69
Crockery and Glass Ware,	133 55
59,402 lbs. Hay, - - -	419 97
Manure, - - -	513 08
26 Swine, - - -	179 88
1 Horse, - - -	125 00
365 bushels Oats, - - -	128 81
Repairs on Wagons, Carts and Harnesses, - - -	111 10
Shoeing Horses and Smith Work, - - -	149 21
Farming Tools, - - -	56 11
Rent of Land hired, -	50 00
Repairs of Fence, - -	25 00
Trees and Seeds, - -	84 75
	<u>5,455 50</u>
<i>Amount carried forward,</i>	23,178 21

<i>Amount brought forward,</i>	<i>23,178 21</i>
3,411 lbs. Tallow and Lard for Soap, - - -	230 19
3,786 lbs. Potashes, for Soap, - - -	207 79
15,868 lbs. Straw, - - -	80 65
1,400 bushels Sand, - - -	56 00
Medicine and Surgical In- struments, - - -	708 65
Health Department, con- veying Paupers to the House, - - -	255 75
School Books for the three Schools, - - -	110 58
Carriage Hire for the Di- rectors, - - -	114 42
Board and Nursing of Women out of the House, while puerperal fever prevailed there, -	73 89
Expenses of an Agent to investigate a long con- tested case of settle- ment, - - -	25 00
Expenses of sending Pau- pers home to other States, - - -	39 03
Stationary, Printing and Blank Books, - - -	96 35
Palm Leaf and materials for Hats, - - -	40 50
Postages, \$40 78, Inci- dental Expenses, \$52 90	93 68      2,132 48
<i>Amount carried forward,</i>	<i>25,310 69</i>

<i>Amount brought forward,</i>	25,310 59
24,066 lbs. Junk, - - -	708 78
Compensation to two hired Assistants on Farm, -	600 00
Compensation to Gate Keeper, - - -	262 50
Salaries of Superintendent, Assistant Superintendent,	1,000 00 650 00
Female Assistants House of Industry, - - -	468 00
Teachers and Assistants Reformation Department,	952 71
Clerk of Directors, - - -	800 00 5,441 99
	<hr/>
	<b>\$30,752 58</b>

### RECEIPTS

On account of the Houses of Industry and Reformation for the year ending 31st March, 1844.

Collected for sales of Oakum, - - -	1,616 28
“ “ “ Vegetables and Fruits,	1,873 49
“ “ “ Palm Leaf Hats,	171 73
“ from towns, &c., for support of Paupers,	485 57
Collected for horse-keeping,	145 93
“ “ wood sold,	73 64
“ “ old casks, old iron, bones and rags,	123 20
Collected for one swine and hams,	43 73
“ cash left by deceased paupers,	3 94
	<hr/>
	<b>\$4,512 51</b>

*Inventory of Stock on hand April 1st, 1844.*

100 bbls. Flour	5 00	500 00
23 " Pork	15 00	345 00
2,100 lbs. Rice	3	63 00
480 " Lard	7	33 60
300 " Hams	7	21 00
400 " Sugar	7½	30 00
1,000 " Fish	2¾	27 50
25 bush. Beans	1 62½	40 62
350 " Potatoes	33	116 67
50 " Turnips	20	10 00
100 " Corn	54	54 00
21 " Barley	65	13 65
400 galls. Molasses	27	108 00
8 bags Salt	1 75	14 00
109 yds. Crash	8	8 72
267 " Prints	10	26 70
1,021 " Sheeting	9	91 89
36 " blue Satinet	75	27 00
222 " Frocking	30	66 60
205 " Burlaps	16½	33 82
685 " Denims	15½	106 17
120 " Ticking	10	12 00
Buttons, Hdks., &c.		30 00
54 cords Wood	5 00	270 00
12 tons Coal	4 50	54 00
12 chaldrons Coal	9 00	108 00
26 bbls. Soap	3 00	78 00
740 Bunks and Bedding,		
. 2 pr. Sheets ea.	6 00	4,440 00
14 Feather Beds	6 00	84 00
60 " " single	3 00	180 00

### Other Furniture esti-

mated		1,000	00
2 tons Hay	13 00	26	00
17 Cows	20 00	340	00
1 Bull		20	00
5 Horses		500	00
29 Swine	10 00	290	00

## Wagons, Carts, and

Farming Utensils	1,400	00
22,000 lbs. Oakum	81,760	00
8,000 " Junk	3	240
2,000 " Oakum Wastage	20	00

## Stock and Tools of Carpen-

ters, Painters, Smiths and and Shoemakers	265 00
Books in Schools and Chapel	100 00
Medicine and Surgical In- struments	200 00
60 Coffins	75 00

**\$13,229 94**

### *Produce of the Farm.*

30 tons	English Hay	14 00	420 00
4 " Barley		10 00	40 00
75 bushels Barley		65 00	48 75
1 ton Mangle Wurt-			
zel			7 00
25 tons Carrots		8 00	200 00
400 bushels Potatoes		30 00	120 00
400 " English			
Turnips		12½ 00	50 00
150 bushels Blood			
Beets		50 00	75 00

## 12            HOUSE OF INDUSTRY, &amp;c. [April,

20 bushels Parsnips		10 00
800     "     Onions		400 00
6 bbls. Quinces	5 00	30 00
6     "     Apples	2 00	12 00
1,400 Cabbages	3	42 00
35 tons green Fodder	6 00	210 00
Sales of Vegetables and Fruit not included in the above estimate		1,420 69
Sage sold		203 28
Vegetables used in House be- fore harvest time,		240 00
		-----
		\$3,528 72

*Produce of Dairy and Piggery.*

4,450 gallons. of Milk	17	756 50
29 Swine killed, weigh- ing 11,920 lbs.	6	715 20
		-----
		\$1,471 70

## STATEMENT

*Of Inmates of House of Industry during the year ending March 31st, 1844.*

Month.	Entered with Permits.	Committed by P. Court.	Born in the House.	Indent- ed.	Died.	Discharg- ed or Eloped.
1841	April,	76	2	3	2	17
	May,	71	4	2	2	13
	June,	81	0	4	2	15
	July,	92	4	5	2	19
	August,	79	6	4	1	15
	September,	66	2	0	1	18
	October,	80	2	3	2	2
	November,	74	3	3	2	11
	December,	86	1	1	3	8
1844	January,	55	0	8	2	14
	February,	56	3	6	2	17
	March,	75	2	2	4	11
	—	—	—	—	—	—
	891	29	41	25	160	869

## GENERAL SUMMARY.

In the House March 31, 1843	-	707	
Entered with Permits	-	891	
Committed by Police Court	-	29	
Born in the House	-	41	
		—	1,668
Discharged and Eloped	-	869	
Indented out	-	25	
Died	-	160	
In the House March 31, 1844	-	614	
		—	1,668

Greatest number at one time, April 5, 1843	710
Least        "        "        " Oct. 4, 1843	573
Average      -      -      -      -	641

## STATEMENT

*Of the condition and employment of the Inmates.**Males.*

Attending Fires	-	-	-	-	3
Writing and Marking Clothes	-	-	-	-	1
Painting, Glazing and attending Insane	-	-	-	-	2
Carpenters, Tailors, Barbers	-	-	-	-	5
Sweepers, Soapboiler, care of Piggery	-	-	-	-	6
Attending Barn, Blacksmith	-	-	-	-	3
Cooks and Waiters attending Washroom	-	-	-	-	5
Preparing and boiling Junk for Oakum	-	-	-	-	1
Shoemakers, Bakers	-	-	-	-	5
Nurses and Overseers of Wards	-	-	-	-	15
Overseers of Work-rooms	-	-	-	-	3
Picking Oakum	-	-	-	-	60
Sawing and Splitting Wood	-	-	-	-	2
On the Farm and out-door work	-	-	-	-	28
Insane and Idiotic	-	-	-	-	10
Sick and disabled	-	-	-	-	58
					—
					207

Children at School	-	-	-	135	
"        " Nurse	-	-	-	38	
"        in Infirmary	-	-	-	6	179
					—
					386

*Females.*

Sewing and Knitting	-	-	20
Washing and Scrubbing	-	-	25
Domestics at the Asylum	-	-	6
Nurses	-	-	12
Feeble women taking care of children			20
Domestics in the middle of the House			3
Overseers of Wards	-	-	7
Insane and Idiotic	-	-	11
Covering Hats	-	-	1
Sick and Infirm	-	-	71
			— 176
Children at School	-	-	30
“ “ Nurse	-	-	16
“ in Infirmary	-	-	6
			— 52
			— 228

*Remaining in the House March 31, 1844.*

Men	-	-	-	-	-	207
Boys	-	-	-	-	-	179
Women	-	-	-	-	-	176
Girls	-	-	-	-	-	52
						—
						614

## TABLE

*Of Admittances, Births, &c., from the opening of the House of Industry, in 1823, to the end of the year 1843.*

Year.	Admitted.	Born.	Total.	Died.	Greatest No. in House at one time.	Least No. at one time.
1823	77	0	77	0	00	00
1824	126	0	126	9	00	00
1825	737	7	744	59	00	00
1826	756	11	767	86	00	00
1827	591	12	603	81	476	330
1828	611	16	627	91	493	415
1829	720	16	736	88	554	468
1830	653	24	677	98	667	518
1831	866	13	879	86	628	463
1832	823	21	844	170	644	488
1833	955	18	973	102	627	452
1834	982	30	1012	130	582	480
1835	845	21	866	137	640	447
1836	767	35	802	129	615	401
1837	1051	38	1089	158	578	515
1838	911	28	939	172	681	543
1839	910	17	927	123	621	484
1840	896	30	926	142	607	460
1841	835	20	855	141	679	481
1842	1038	37	1075	144	622	545
1843	857	41	898	177	735	573
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	16,007	435	16,442	2,323		

The first inmates admitted were Aug. 7, 1823, when thirteen men and nine women were removed from

the old Almshouse. October 2d, thirty-five more were removed. The old Almshouse in Leverett street was discontinued in March, 1825, and the remaining inmates transferred to the House of Industry.

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*Since the establishment of the House of Industry, two thousand three hundred and fifty-two inmates have died, of the following ages, as nearly as could be ascertained, viz:*

Ages.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under 5 years	259	253	512
5 to 10 "	30	32	62
10 to 20 "	33	47	80
20 to 30 "	152	172	324
30 to 40 "	249	172	421
40 to 50 "	224	127	351
50 to 60 "	155	79	234
60 to 70 "	125	62	187
70 to 80 "	73	50	123
80 to 90 "	22	28	50
90 and upwards	4	4	8
			2,352

## STATEMENT

*Showing the amounts drawn from the City Treasury,  
for the support of the Houses of Industry and Re-  
formation, (income from the establishments paid into  
the Treasury by Directors being deducted,) from  
April 1, 1826, to April 1, 1844.*

Financial Year.	House of Industry.	House of Reformation.	Total.
1826—7	*23,500 00	*4,793 52	28,293 52
1827—8	16,190 15	5,500 00	21,690 15
1828—9	17,996 12	5,966 02	23,962 14
1829—30	1,7977 22	6,342 00	24,319 22
1830—1	19,476 12	6,223 18	25,699 30
1831—2	19,999 91	6,498 37	26,498 28
1832—3	*23,048 61	6,203 11	29,251 72
1833—4	18,527 80	8,398 52	26,926 32
1834—5	17,521 77	7,444 77	24,966 54
1835—6	19,495 79	6,999 89	26,495 68
1836—7	23,084 41	*10,877 01	33,961 42
1837—8	21,509 36	8,668 68	30,178 04
1838—9	22,321 06	9,383 54	31,704 60
1839—40	21,995 53	8,990 02	30,985 59
1840—1	23,483 01	5,993 82	29,476 83
1841—2	21,512 83	*4,214 67	25,727 50
1842—3	25,218 33	Merged in Ho. Ind. ex- penses since July, 1841. do. do.	25,218 33
1843—4	26,239 77		26,239 77
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	\$379,097 79	\$112,497 12	\$491,594 61

\*In these amounts are included considerable sums expended for repairs and permanent improvements of the buildings. On an average, about \$10,000 has annually been refunded by the State Treasurer for the support of paupers in the House of Industry.

## DEPARTMENT

*For the Reformation of Juvenile Offenders, for the year ending March 31st, 1844.*

Months	Committed by Courts.	Returned to the House.	Indented.	Discharged.
1843	April,	4	1	4
	May,	9	0	2
	June,	4	0	2
	July,	4	0	4
	August,	5	2	7
	September,	6	2	0
	October,	1	2	0
	November,	0	1	0
	December,	1	0	0
	1844	January,	2	0
		February,	0	2
		March,	3	4
	—	—	—	—
	39	8	26	13

## SUMMARY.

In the House March 31, 1843	-	-	-	56
Committed since by Municipal Court	-	-	-	4
"      " Police Court	-	-	-	35
Returned by Masters	-	-	-	8
	—	—	—	—
Whole number in the House during the year	103			
Viz: 98 boys and 5 girls.				
Indented	-	-	-	26
Discharged by Court	-	-	-	13
Escaped	-	-	-	3
	—	—	—	—
				42

20            HOUSE OF INDUSTRY, &c. [April,

Remaining March 31, 1844      -      -      -      61

Greatest number at any one time, Jan. 29, 1844	70
Least        "        "        April 27, 1843	53
Average number during the year	-      -      63

### OFFENCES.

Larceny	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	36
Stealing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12
Pilfering	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
Stubbornness	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	27
Living idle and dissolute life	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13
Vagrancy	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8
Common drunkards	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Passing counterfeit coin	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
								—
								103

Apprenticed—to Farmers	-	-	-	-	-	-	13
" Shoemakers	-	-	-	-	-	-	8
" Carriage-smith	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
" Blacksmith	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
" Seamanship	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
" Housewifery, (girl)	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
							—
							26

Since September, 1826, when the House of Reformation was established, there have been committed to that Institution 685 boys and 128 girls, mostly between the ages of 10 and 15 years. The greatest number committed in any one year, was 87 in 1828, and the least number was in 1836, when only 21 were committed. Of the whole number 362 were

reported to have been born in Boston; 109 in other towns of this State; 64 in the other New England States; 32 in States at the South and West; 172 in the British Dominions; 37 in other foreign countries, and 37 in places unknown. 323 have been sentenced for theft and petty pilfering; 216 as stubborn and disobedient; 191 for vagrancy; 45 for being idle and dissolute, and 38 for various other offences. They have left the House as follows: 442 have been indentured to farmers, seamanship and various trades, (girls to be instructed in housewifery;) 257 have been discharged; 46 escaped, principally in the first six years the house was in operation, and 8 died in the Institution. Sixty one, all boys, remained April 1, 1844.

Of the early inmates of the House of Reformation many are known to the former Managers and Officers of the Institution to be now reputably settled in life, active and useful members of society; others are of less decided character but do not offend against the laws, and some have proved themselves of bad character. The latter class generally were committed when far advanced in crime, or else were soon discharged on the application of ill judging friends, and at the earnest recommendation of citizens.

## D I R E C T O R S

*Of the House of Industry, since 1823.*

Cyrus Alger, . . .	From May, 1823, to May, 1826
Edward Crufft, . . .	" " " " " 1825
George Hallet, . . .	" " " " " 1825
George W. Otis, . . .	" " " " " 1824
Benjamin Shurtleff, . .	" " " " " 1825
*John Bellows, . . .	" " " " " 1825
Samuel Dorr, . . .	" " " " " 1825
Isaac McLellan, . . .	" " " " " 1825
Henry J. Oliver, . . .	" " " " " 1825
Benjamin Rich, . . .	" " 1824, " " " 1825
Benjamin V. French, . .	" " 1825, " " " 1830
Enoch Patterson, . . .	" " " " " 1826
*Daniel Baxter, . . .	" " " " " 1826
Frederick A. Gay, . .	" " " " " 1827
Thomas Kendall, . . .	" " " " " 1827
Levi Brigham, . . .	" " " " " 1827
Billings Briggs, . . .	" " " " " 1829
Daniel Hastings, . . .	" " " " " 1827
William R. P. Washburn, . .	" " 1826, " " " 1827
*Richards Child, . . .	" " " " " Nov. 1840
Henry D. Gray, . . .	" " " " " May, 1828
Benjamin Willis, . . .	" " 1827, " " " 1828
Joseph S. Hastings, . .	" " " " " 1829
Moses Grant, . . .	" " " " " 1833
*Joshua Blake, . . .	" " " " " 1829
*Moses Wheeler, . . .	" " 1828, " " " 1832
	and " June, 1834, " Sept. 1836
Joseph Lewis, . . .	" May, 1828, "
*Aaron P. Cleveland, . .	" " 1829, " " " 1836
Daniel Safford, . . .	" " 1829, " May, 1830
*Samuel Snelling, jr.	" " 1829, " " " 1832
Richard B. Callender, . .	" " 1830, " " " 1832
Artemas Simonds, . . .	" " 1830, " April, 1831
	and " Sept. 1836, "

*Calvin Tilden,	.	From May, 1831, to Nov. 1831
Samuel D. Harris,	.	" " 1832, " June, 1833
Daniel Henchman,	.	" " 1832, "
Alvan Simonds,	.	" " 1833, " Sept. 1836
Josiah Pierce,	.	" June, 1834, " " 1836
Charles F. Barnard,	.	" " 1834, " July, 1837
Henry Edwards,	.	" " 1834, " Jan. 1836
James Means,	.	" Sept. 1836, "
Thomas A. Davis,	.	" " 1836, " May, 1842
Julias A. Palmer,	.	" " 1836, " July, 1837
Thomas Hollis,	.	" " 1836, "
David Nickerson,	.	" July, 1837, " May, 1841
Nathaniel H. Emmons,	.	" " 1837, "
Larra Crane,	.	" May, 1841, " Jan. 1842
Thomas Tarbell,	.	" " 1841, "
Samuel Leeds,	.	" " 1842, "
Alfred A. Wellington,	.	" " 1842, "

## S U P E R I N T E N D E N T S

*Of the House of Industry.*

William Stone,	.	From August, 1823, to April, 1831
Artemas Simonds,	.	" April, 1831, " " 1835
	and	" Nov'r, 1835, " Nov'r, 1836
John Porter,	.	" April, 1835, " " 1835
John Crocker,	.	" Nov'r, 1836, " April, 1839
Daniel Chandler,	.	" April, 1839, "

\*Deceased.



*City Document—No. 19.*

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CITY OF BOSTON.

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HOUSES OF INDUSTRY AND REFORMATION.

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*In Common Council, April 24, 1845.*

Laid on the table, and ordered to be printed.

Attest,

W. P. GREGG, Clerk C. C.

# ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE DIRECTORS OF THE

HOUSES OF INDUSTRY AND REFORMATION,

APRIL 1845.

*To the Honorable Mayor, Aldermen and  
Common Council of the City of Boston.*

In obedience to law and usage, the Directors of the Houses of Industry and Reformation, herewith present statements of the Expenditures and Receipts, and in relation to the number, employment and condition of the inmates of the Institutions, for the year ending March 31, 1845.

The accounts show that the gross expenditure for the year past, has been \$29,151<sup>12</sup>, and the income arising from sales of oakum, fruit and vegetables, and other sources, paid into the City Treasury by the Directors, has amounted to \$5,471<sup>52</sup>. The City has also received from the Commonwealth for the support of State paupers in the Houses, the sum of \$10,165<sup>68</sup>, so that the actual cost to the City for supporting indoor poor and juvenile offenders has been \$13,513<sup>92</sup>. Within the year more than usual repairs of the buildings have been required. Some expense has also been incurred in bringing a supply of soft water to the buildings, from a distant part of the farm, by an aqueduct. Besides the immediate convenience and advantages thus secured, an increased security against fire is obtained, by keeping large reservoirs filled with water. The reduction of current expenses have been occasioned by the gratifying fact that a less number have claimed entire support of the public than in many past years. The present number of inmates

of the House of Industry is less by *seventy-seven* than on the first of April, 1830, although the whole population of the City has increased sixty per cent. since that period. The present number of in-door paupers would have exceeded one thousand at this time, instead of five hundred and sixty one, had they increased in a ratio equal to population. Formerly, however, poor lunatics were supported in the Alms House ; and the hundred patients of the Boston Lunatic Hospital are to be numbered among the dependents on the City, for whose maintenance and comfort, suitable provision has wisely and humanely been made. Other philanthropic institutions of recent origin have doubtless provided for some that otherwise would have been public paupers. The House of Industry is becoming from year to year more the resort for only the sick, disabled, and helpless, and less a mere workhouse for able bodied and vagrant poor. So few of the present inmates are capable of effective labor that it is with difficulty the house and grounds are kept in the good order desired. Under these circumstances, more hired assistance is required than formerly.

The Boylston School, occupies excellent accommodations in the east wing of the House of Reformation Building, and contains about one hundred boys between the ages of six and thirteen years. In this interesting department, under faithful instruction and care, are boys of humble origin but promising capacity who are making commendable progress in common school studies. If placed at proper age in suitable families and employment, their future prospects of respectability and usefulness are perhaps as fair as that of any other school or class of lads. The child-

ren in the Primary School for girls and younger boys in the Asylum Building, receive, it is believed, faithful teaching and kind care.

It is nearly four years since the House of Reformation for Juvenile Offenders, was made, in some respects, a part of the House of Industry, and its management committed to the same officers. This department occupies the west wing of the House of Reformation Building, where the accommodations are ample for seventy-five or eighty boys. The average number the year past, has only been about fifty. A considerable number of these, it is expected may soon be apprenticed, under favorable circumstances.

The children in the House of Reformation are kept under a constant, but mild discipline. They are well fed and clothed. Four hours in each day they are in school giving attention to the common and useful branches of education. Such as have the physical strength are required to labor six hours daily. Employment and constant supervision are much relied on as means of effecting a moral reformation in character. Sufficient time is allowed for ablutions, devotional exercises, meals, recreations and sleep. Many of the boys have a taste for useful reading, and highly value their privilege of access to a good library.

In reference to this department, the Inspectors of Prisons in their last Semi-annual Report, Dec. 1844, remark, "this house continues to be a scene of order, decorum, neatness, active industry, cheerful obedience, religious observances; successful instruction in the branches of education, taught in the common schools of the Commonwealth; some cultivation of

the art of vocal music and due recreation. This Institution has a most salutary influence in withdrawing children from the haunts of vice and crime, and reclaiming them, and putting them in the way of becoming respectable men, and useful citizens; and it is matter of regret that many more of the children who are permitted to spend their time in the streets in idleness, in learning and practising mischief, vices and petty offences, are not brought within its beneficent discipline, instead of being left to qualify themselves, by degrees, for the House of Correction."

It may not be generally known, especially by parents who neglect the salutary control of their children, that the Municipal and Police Courts have not only the power to commit to the House of Reformation, children and youth convicted of serious offences, but also "any child or children that live an idle and dissolute life," their parents being dead, "or, if living, *do from vice, or any other cause, neglect to provide suitable employment for, or exercise salutary control over such child or children.*" A greater regard to this law, without crowding the House of Reformation, might induce parents to a better care of their offspring, and save many from moral degradation.

Respectfully submitted.

JOSEPH LEWIS,  
DANIEL HENCHMAN,  
JAMES MEANS,  
ARTEMAS SIMONDS,  
THOMAS HOLLIS,  
NATHANIEL H. EMMONS,  
THOMAS TARBELL,  
SAMUEL LEEDS,  
ALFRED A WELLINGTON.]

*Directors.*

*Boston, April 24, 1845.*

## EXPENDITURES

On Account of the Houses of Industry and Reformation, from April 1, 1844 to March 31, 1845.

Flour, 724 barrels, - - -	4,255 01
Salt Beef and Pork, 6 bbls.	52 12
Corn, 1,000 bushels,	545 00
Beans, 90 "	154 36
Potatoes 1,911 "	357 47
Fresh Beef, 68,181 lbs. - -	1,728 99
Fish, 15,480 "	452 15
Rice, 11,043 "	368 26
Sugar, 2,040 "	160 50
Coffee, 3,271 "	203 57
Tea, 791 "	207 87
Chocolate, 4,844 "	484 40
Butter, 1,520 "	242 87
Snuff and Tobacco, 971 lbs.	132 06
Molasses, 6,757 gallons. - -	1,859 11
Milk, 1,514 "	250 16
Baker's wages, - - - -	68 00
Hospital Stores, small groceries, and supplies for the Officers' tables, of both houses, - - - -	744 79
	-----
	12,266 69
Sheeting and	
Shirting, 5,231 yds. - -	424 73
Prints, 875 " - -	92 77
Stripe, 1512 " - -	166 40
Furniture check, 169 yds. -	23 34
	-----
<i>Amount carried forward,</i>	12,266 69

<i>Amount brought forward,</i>		\$12,266 69
Frocking,	420 yds.	- 133 76
Satinett,	514 "	- 345 63
Denims,	357 "	- 49 45
Linsey,	65 "	- 16 31
Jean,	112 "	- 22 40
Hard Times,	371 "	- 74 25
Burlaps,	624 "	- 95 34
Flannel,	72 "	- 22 88
Various cloths,	267 "	- 19 46
Thread,	52 lbs.	- 39 57
Yarn,	97 "	- 54 51
Cotton Batting,	-	- 17 34
Socks and Mittens,	-	- 41 48
Materials for Caps,	-	- 23 11
Handkerchiefs, Buttons,&c.		38 83
Shoes and Leather,	-	- 706 07
		—————
Medicine,	- - -	716 99
Oil,	535 gallons.	- 485 24
Wood,	177 cords,	- 764 99
Hard Coal,	332 tons,	- 1610 86
Soft "	39½ "	- 293 54
Carpeting,	- - -	116 36
Card Table,	- - -	11 00
Straw for Beds,	- - -	69 54
		—————
Lumber,	28446 feet,	- 375 52
Brick,	19950 -	- 147 19
Slating roof,	- - -	64 66
Painting and Glazing,		120 87
Copper Gutters,	- - -	486 65
Repairs of furnace,	- - -	11 82
		—————
<i>Amount carried forward,</i>		\$18,741 84

## 8            HOUSE OF INDUSTRY, &amp;c. [April,

<i>Amount brought forward,</i>		\$18,741 84
White washing and		
Brushes, - - -	24 50	
Iron, - - -	24 15	
Mason's work, - - -	115 75	
Carpenter's work, - - -	167 38	
Paints and Glass, - - -	160 49	
Lead Pipe and laying		
Aqueduct, - - -	255 82	
Cement, 26 casks, - -	65 00	
		<u>2,019 80</u>
Wooden Ware, - - -	75 51	
Grocery and Glass Ware, -	53 87	
Hard Ware, - - -	148 37	
Stoves and Grates, - - -	77 16	
		<u>354 91</u>
Hay, 80,421 lbs. - - -	518 46	
Oats, 324 bush. - - -	120 75	
Farming Utensils, - - -	99 57	
Manure, - - -	184 80	
Trees, - - -	38 75	
Horses purchased, - - -	258 53	
Shoeing Horses and		
Smith Work, - - -	100 21	
Seeds, - - -	25 90	
Waggons and Repairs		
of Wagons, - - -	189 58	
One year's rent of Land, -	50 00	
Cedar Posts and Poles, -	22 50	
1 Bull, 20 ; labor 15 75 -	35 75	
		<u>1,644 77</u>
Postages, Stationery, and incidental ex- penses, - - -	126 46	
<i>Amount carried forward,</i>		\$22,761 32

<i>Amount brought forward,</i>		<i>\$22,761 32</i>
Removal of Paupers		
out of State, - - -	33 00	
Carriage hire for Directors,	97 00	
School Books, - - -	104 96	
3646 lbs. Tallow for Soap, -	204 87	
3227 " Potashes, - - -	172 23	
Health Department, con-		
veying Paupers to the		
House, - - -	225 75	
1380 bushels house Sand, -	57 00	
16,433 lbs. Junk, - - -	660 79	
Salaries of the Superin-		
tendent, and five male		
and five female Assist-		
ants at both Houses, -	4,707 84	6,389 90
<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total gross expenses,		<i>\$29,151 22</i>
<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

### R E C E I P T S

*On account of Houses of Industry and Reformation,  
for the year ending March 31st, 1845.*

From Towns, &c. for support

of Paupers, - - - -	-	310 09
Sales of Vegetables and fruit,	- -	1,668 93
" Oakum, - - - -	-	2,304 64
" old casks and sundries, - -	-	57 81
" Pigs, - - - -	-	46 00
" Wood, - - - -	-	54 00
" Cows and Bull, - - - -	-	130 21
Labor of Inmates drying gunny bags, -	-	158 75
<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

<i>Amount carried forward,</i>		<i>\$4,730 43</i>
<sup>2</sup>		

10            HOUSE OF INDUSTRY, &c. April,

<i>Amount brought forward,</i>	4,730 43
Labor Reformation Boys on Shoes and Hats, - - - - -	603 22
Keeping Doct. Stedman's horse, - -	126 07
Cash left by deceased paupers, - -	11 80
 <i>Paid over to City Treasurer,</i>	 <u>\$5,471 52</u>

*Inventory of Stock on hand April 1st, 1845.*

150 bbls. Flour,	4 75	712 50
21 " Pork,	16 00	336 00
700 lbs. Rice,	3½	22 75
384 " Lard,	8½	32 64
400 " Hams,	9	36 00
50 " Sugar,	8	4 00
200 " Fish,	2¾	5 50
250 bushels Potatoes,	40	100 00
150 " Corn,	54	81 00
12 " Barley,	65	7 80
1000 gallons Molasses,	29	290 00
200 yards Prints,	8	16 00
360 " Stripe,	8	28 80
1656 " Sheeting,	7½	124 20
150 " Satinett,	75	112 50
100 " Burlaps,	12	12 00
260 " Denims,	13½	35 10
135 " Ticking,	8½	11 47
Buttons, Hand'kfs, &c.		25 00
24 cords Wood,	5 00	120 00
56 tons hard, and 11 chal. soft Coal,		382 00
28 barrels Soap,	3 00	84 00
735 Bunks and Bedding,	6 00	4,410 00

15 double and 65 single Feather Beds,		285 00
Other Furniture estimated at	1,000 00	
4 tons Hay,	14 00	56 00
11 Neat Cattle, 220 5 Horses, 500		720 00
22 Swine,	12 00	264 00
Waggons, Carts, and Farming Utensils,		1,200 00
2000 lbs. Oakum, and 9000 lbs. Junk,		450 00
Stock and tools of Carpenters, Painters, Smiths, and Shoemakers,		275 00
Books in Schools and Chapel,		150 00
Medicine and Surgical Instruments,		200 00
20 Coffins,	1 25	25 00
		<hr/>
		\$11,614 26

*Produce of the Farm and Garden, 1844.*

20 tons English Hay,	14 00	280 00
3 " Barley Straw,	11 00	33 00
100 bushels Barley,	65	65 00
35 tons Carrots,	8 00	280 00
450 bushels Potatoes,	33	148 50
350 " Eng. Turnips,	12½	43 75
200 " Blood Beets,	50	100 00
900 " Onions,	40	360 00
5 barrels Quinces,	5 00	25 00
200 " Apples,	1 25	250 00
1500 Cabbages,	3	45 00

## 12            HOUSE OF INDUSTRY, &amp;c.     [April,

40 tons Green Fodder, 6 00	240 00
Sales of Fruit and Vegetables not included above,	1300 00
Vegetables used in the House before harvest time,	250 00
	<u><u>\$3420 25</u></u>

*Produce of Dairy and Piggery.*

4000 gallons Milk, 16 00	640 00
27 Swine killed, wt. 10,570 lbs. 6 00	634 20
	<u><u>\$1274 20</u></u>

## STATEMENT

*Of Inmates of House of Industry, during the year ending March 31, 1845.*

Month.	Entered with Permits.	Committed by Police Court.	Born in the House	Indented.	Died.	Discharged and Eloped.
1844	April, 52	8	1	6	11	151
	May, 66	2	4	5	11	92
	June, 49	1	0	2	6	62
	July, 67	4	1	1	7	65
	August, 72	2	3	3	17	56
	Sept. 80	2	3	6	6	61
	October, 89	1	3	1	16	48
	Nov. 83	3	4	3	8	45
	Dec. 95	1	8	0	10	33
1845	January, 66	0	4	4	7	38
	February, 67	1	3	0	5	59
	March, 55	1	7	4	7	105
	841	26	41	35	111	815

## GENERAL SUMMARY.

In the House March 31, 1844,	614	
Entered with Permits, - - -	841	
Committed by Police Court, - -	26	
Born in the House, - - -	41	
		1,522
Discharged and eloped, - - -	815	
Apprenticed, - - - -	35	
Died, - - - - -	111	
Remaining March 31, 1845, -	561	
		1,522
Greatest number at one time, Feb. 19, 1845,	628	
Least " " " Oct. 2, 1844,	471	
Average, "	549	

## STATEMENT

*Of the condition and employment of the Inmates.*

## MALES.

Attending Fires, - - - -	-	3
Writing and Marking Clothes, - - -	-	1
Painting 1, Attending Insane 1, - -	-	2
Carpenters 3, Tailors 1, Barbers 1, -	-	5
Sweepers and Soap boilers, - - -	-	6
Attending barn and piggery, - - -	-	4
Cooks and waiters in wash room, - -	-	4
Preparing and boiling Junk, - - -	-	2
Shoemakers 2, Bakers 2, - - -	-	4
Nurses and Overseers of Wards, - - -	-	15
Overseers of Work Rooms, - - -	-	3
Picking Oakum, - - - -	-	50
Sawing and splitting wood, - - -	-	4
On Farm and out door work, - - -	-	24
Insane and Idiotic, - - - -	-	11
Sick and disabled, - - - -	-	63

## 14            HOUSE OF INDUSTRY, &amp;c. [April,

Children at School,	-	-	-	125
"    " Nurse,	-	-	-	42
				—

356

## FEMALES.

Sewing and Knitting,	-	-	-	20
Washing and Scrubbing,	-	-	-	22
Domestics at Children's Asylum,	-	-	-	5
Nurses,	-	-	-	15
Feeble women taking care of Children,	-	-	-	22
Domestics in the middle of the House,	-	-	-	2
Overseers of Wards,	-	-	-	7
Insane and Idiotic,	-	-	-	14
Sick and Infirm,	-	-	-	57
				—

164

Children at School,	-	-	28
"    " Nurse,	-	-	13
			—

41

205

*Remaining in the House, March 31, 1845.*

Men,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	199
Women,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	164
Boys,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	157
Girls,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	41
								—

561

## STATISTICS

*Of Inmates of House of Industry, from April 1, 1829,  
to April 1, 1845.*

Date.	Remaining in the House.	Admitted during the following year.	Born.	Discharged and Deserted.	Indentured.	Died.	Average number the whole year.
<b>April 1.</b>							
1829	548	755	21	550	22	93	535
1830	638	655	20	596	50	81	558
1831	586	857	13	698	70	92	534
1832	596	872	23	702	52	171	529
1833	556	919	20	806	60	101	502
1834	527	953	28	740	62	131	541
1835	575	848	27	704	54	150	505
1836	542	790	39	666	43	124	479
1837	538	1032	30	799	18	159	564
1838	624	900	23	779	24	175	570
1839	569	834	21	694	52	120	544
1840	558	981	24	806	32	119	571
1841	606	826	27	693	32	146	551
1842	588	1106	25	817	35	160	631
1843	707	910	41	869	25	160	641
1844	614	867	41	820	30	111	549
1845	561						

16            HOUSE OF INDUSTRY, &c.       April,

### STATEMENT

*Of Inmates of the Reformation Department of the House of Industry, for the year ending March 31, 1845.*

	Months.	Committed by Courts.	Indented.	Discharged.	Returned.
1844	April,	1	5	2	0
	May,	1	3	4	0
	June,	0	0	4	0
	July,	3	0	0	0
	August,	1	1	1	0
	September,	1	2	1	0
	October,	1	1	0	0
	November,	3	0	2	0
	December,	3	0	0	0
	January,	3	2	0	0
	February,	1	1	1	0
	March,	2	0	1	1
		—	—	—	—
		20	15	16	1

### SUMMARY

In the House March, 31, 1844,	-	-	-	61
Committed since by Municipal Court,		-	-	6
“          “ Police Court,	-	-	-	14
Returned to the House by Master,	-	-	-	1
Whole number during the year,	-	-	-	82
Viz: 78 Boys and 4 Girls.				
Indented,	-	-	-	15
Discharged by Courts,	-	-	-	16
Eloped,	-	-	-	2
Died,	-	-	-	1
Committed to House of Correction,	-		1	35
Remaining in the House, March 31, 1845,				47

## OFFENCES

*For which the Inmates were committed, viz:*







## *City Document.—No. 19.*

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C I T Y   O F   B O S T O N .

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### REPORT ON HOUSES OF INDUSTRY AND REFORMATION.

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*In Common Council, May 7, 1846.*

Laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

Attest,

W. P. GREGG, Clerk C. C.

A N N U A L R E P O R T  
OF THE  
D I R E C T O R S  
OF THE  
H O U S E S O F I N D U S T R Y A N D R E F O R M A T I O N,  
A P R I L, 1846.

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*To the Honorable Mayor, Aldermen and Common Council of the City of Boston :*

In compliance with law and usage, the Directors of the Houses of Industry and Reformation herewith submit statements of expenditures and receipts, and tables in relation to the number, employment and condition of the inmates of both departments, for the year ending 31st March, 1846.

The accounts show that the gross expenditure for the last year has been \$28,000, and the income arising from sales of fruit, vegetables and oakum, labor of boys in House of Reformation and other sources, paid into the City Treasury, by the Directors, has amounted to \$5,046 $\frac{23}{100}$ . The City has also received for the support of State Paupers in the establishment, the sum of \$10,018 $\frac{5}{100}$ , so that the actual current cost to the City for maintaining the houses, has been \$12,935 $\frac{72}{100}$ .

There has been for many years past, a gradual change going on in regard to the condition of the inmates of the House of Industry proper. It becomes from year to year, more a general infirmary

for sick and disabled poor, and less a work house. As it regards the greatest part of its inmates, the name is a misnomer. The comparatively few, who are able to labor at all with efficiency, find it indeed a *House of Industry*. They are fully employed in nursing the sick and performing the necessary work in and about the house and grounds.

Most of the adult paupers when admitted are seriously sick, and a large proportion in late stages of incurable disease. This fact will account for the increased mortality.

During nearly the whole past year the small-pox and varioloid have prevailed in the City, and to a considerable extent through the winter. More than one hundred cases have been in the small-pox hospital of the House of Industry, of whom twenty-nine have died. Many of the patients have been of a different class from the usual inmates of an alms-house. A large proportion of them have been unvaccinated young men from the neighboring States. When attacked by this fearful malady they have been ejected from their boarding houses, and in some instances by near relatives. Of the value of vaccination as a preventive of small-pox, a striking illustration has been afforded by the boys of the Boylston School. These lads, one hundred in number, had all been vaccinated, and were exposed to the disease. Five only took the infection, and had slight varioloid, scarcely interrupting their studies and play.

The condition of the buildings forming the establishment, called House of Industry or Almshouse of the City, requires, in the opinion of the Directors, the early and decided attention and action of the

City Council. These buildings since they were fully occupied in 1825, have never been suitable for the accommodation of six hundred persons of different sexes, ages and condition. The main stone house is the only structure of a permanent character, and this needs thorough repairs and improved arrangements. The centre of the house is occupied by the Superintendent with his family and assistants. The two wings, each 90 feet by 40 feet, of three stories, will not properly accommodate more than two hundred and fifty. The remaining hundreds must be lodged in the temporary wooden buildings surrounding the main house. These unsuitable buildings have been hastily erected when required by emergencies, and have been altered from time to time. None of them embrace apartments properly arranged and ventilated for the increasing numbers of the sick. Under these circumstances the Directors would respectfully urge on the City Council the importance and necessity of providing a suitable building, or wings additional to the present stone house, of safe and permanent materials, designed particularly for hospital wards. A humane regard to the inmates, as well as a regard to the credit of an important City institution, require increased and improved accommodations.

The Boylston School continues to be an interesting department. The salaries of the teachers and matron, and also of the chaplain of the establishment, are paid by the Overseers of the Poor, from funds in their charge, as has been the case for several years past. A Sunday School for the House of Reformation and House of Industry children, under the direction of the chaplain, is supplied with devot-

ed teachers of various denominations, from the City proper and South Boston.

It is about twenty years since the “House of Reformation for the Employment and Reformation of Juvenile Offenders,” was established. The design of the Institution is sufficiently indicated by its name. One strong inducement for the establishment, was the hope of saving young delinquents from the corrupting influence of older criminals by contact in prisons. Although the inmates were to be committed to the charge of the government of the House during their minority, it was not expected they should remain in the House any longer than necessary to place them with good farmers or mechanics, and in families where the influences about them would be favorable, and away from the associations that cause their delinquency. For several years the Institution was the subject of much attention and discussion. At some times it suffered from unprofitable public applause, at others from unmerited popular odium. It was the subject of frequent changes of government and location. By some it has been regarded as so desirable a school for boys, that parents in numerous instances, have endeavored to have their children placed there without any legal or just cause. Others have represented it as a prison of a severe character, and unceasing efforts have been made to procure the discharge of boys, soon after they were committed for serious offences. After ten years of experiments and experience, it became apparently the settled policy the City Government to sustain the Institution, and in 1837, the present costly and capacious House of Reformation building was erected. Its immediate government was distinct from

any other City Institution, and its usefulness and permanence were supposed to be fully established. But objections and discussions again commenced; the courts seemed disinclined to commit children, and its abandonment was proposed.

In 1841, the number of inmates being small, and most of the building unoccupied, the City Council decided to make the House of Reformation a part of the House of Industry, confiding its management to the Directors and officers of the latter Institution, and placing the Boylston School, (the schoolboys over six years of age of the House of Industry) in the building. The two classes of boys have been kept entirely separate, occupying different wings of the building. The part assigned for committed boys has, for the last five years, afforded ample accommodation for the numbers therein. But there are as many now in the wing as can be well provided for. Recently many have been committed. It is known that hundreds of others, neglected, ungoverned and disorderly children and youth, greatly need restraint from their present idle and immoral course of life. It seems highly probable that the whole House of Reformation building must ultimately be appropriated to the use for which it was originally intended.

The great object of the Institution is the moral benefit of the offenders committed. For this purpose, constant and watchful supervision, regular and active employment six hours daily, application to common school studies, religious and moral teachings on Sunday and week days, innocent and cheerful recreations, and the use of a valuable library, are regarded as the principal means.

For the last two years the larger boys have been

mostly employed by contractors at light shoemaking. The experiment was cautiously adopted, but has thus far succeeded well, and yields nearly a thousand dollars a year towards the support of the department. A more commodious workshop is much needed.

More particular statements in regard to this department may be found in the tables and remarks annexed, and the semi-annual Reports of the Inspectors of Prisons, made in June and December.

In conducting the House of Reformation, its managers have to contend with many difficulties and perplexities, arising from the gross ignorance and want of principle of parents and friends of inmates, and the interference of well-meaning but ill-judging individuals. The commitment of lads 12 to 14 years old, liable for their offences, who might be then benefitted, needing restraint and instruction, has often been strongly resisted and prevented, and they have continued ungoverned and untaught. At 16 to 18 years of age, when they have become adepts in wrongdoing and have been convicted of serious crimes, their interested friends then urge their admission to the House of Reformation to save them from merited confinement in the House of Correction or State Prison. There is danger that such accomplished offenders will impart more of evil to the younger inmates than they will receive of good themselves. The Directors, it is true, are not by law obliged to receive them; but in rejecting such the Directors must generally act against advice and solicitations not easily resisted.

The law only provides two modes by which the inmates may leave the Institution. They may be ap-

prenticed until of age, at the discretion of the Directors, or discharged by the same Court that committed, on recommendation of the Directors, "when-ever said Directors shall deem it expedient." The disposal of the inmates in these modes—for it is not expected that they shall remain a long period of time in the house—is regarded by the Directors as of high importance and responsibility, involving, to a great extent, their future prospects for respectability and usefulness. Much depends upon the character and faithfulness of the masters and families where they go, and the surrounding influences. It often happens that a boy has not been twenty-four hours committed before the most strenuous efforts are commenced to procure his discharge. Preten-ces of former good character, entire innocence of the offence charged, or that no farther mischief may be feared from the boy, and that he shall immediately leave the City for a good place at a distance from City temptations, are urged and repeated. Oral and written representations, petitions and cer-tificates in abundance are presented. The facts are not unfrequently distorted or falsified, and it requires the exercise of some patience to hear, and moral firmness to dispose of such applications with a just regard to the permanent interest of the boys and of society. Testimonials and representations of the kind referred to, are often numerously signed or en-dorsed by gentlemen of standing, who have either been imposed on by interested parties, or have without sufficient consideration, given their names and influence, without knowing, as they should have done, the true state of facts. The Directors have uniformly asked the courts to discharge whenever

they could deem it expedient to do so ; and in many, if not a majority of instances, they have had occasion to regret it. Discharged boys too often have returned to their former associations and former mal-practices, and have soon found themselves under penal restraint, among hardened criminals.

Another embarrassment results from the change in public sentiment and practice, especially in some parts of Massachusetts, in regard to apprenticeship. Formerly mechanic's apprentices served a full term of seven years, resided in the families of their masters, and received moral as well as mechanical instruction. The system produced thorough mechanics, and well disciplined, thrifty young men. At the present time mechanics employ boys and young men, at particular branches of trade, for limited or uncertain periods, allowing them to board where they may, and conduct themselves, when away from their workshops, as they will. This usage must be injurious to the young who are often changing their places, and produces discontent among regular apprentices who are subjected to wholesome restraint.

The Directors have many opportunities to see the favorable effects of judicious apprenticeship. Committees of the Board make occasional visits to apprentices, particularly in neighborhoods where several are located, and they have been pleased to find the majority doing well and in good hands. The effect of these visits is believed to be beneficial both to masters and apprentices. And the Directors are often gratified by visits of former apprentices from both Houses, promising young men, already established in honorable callings, and proving good citizens. In several instances within a few years

children have been placed with masters, who were themselves apprenticed by our predecessors.

The moral condition of many hundreds of children and youth in Boston is truly deplorable. Great numbers are not attending school, are without proper parental control and exposed to corrupting influences from vicious adults, are in the daily practice of small offences, and appear to be ripening for a life of poverty, idleness and crime. From the voluntary statement of boys committed to the House of Reformation it appears that many of their late associates, still at large in the City, have for a long time formed regular combinations for committing thefts, raising money to spend at places of amusement and of bad resort, and for extricating their comrades when detected and fined. A great proportion of the hard labors of the Fire Department, and of the labors and expenses of the Police are occasioned by the reckless and mischievous conduct of ungoverned youth. If parents cannot, or will not keep their children in school and from the daily violation of wholesome regulations, the public had better support and teach them, and effect a permanent moral as well as pecuniary saving.

It is not intended by these remarks to apply indiscriminate censures to the poor and their offspring. Poverty in itself is no crime, and among the very poor are some of the brightest examples of virtue and piety. Still melancholy illustrations of the truth of the wise man's declaration—"the destruction of the poor is their poverty"—are seen frequently in large cities. They are compelled to live in bad neighborhoods—are crowded into unwholesome apartments—poorly clad and lodged—are denied

the decencies and comforts and many of the necessities of life. They are exposed to the degrading influence of the discouraged, the ill-natured, the intemperate and the licentious. Their children are often employed to collect broken food and fuel, an almost certain training for pilfering and worse offences. They are often sick, or out of employment, or if employed, but poorly compensated. With such privations, exposures and temptations, no intelligent observer can be surprised that pauperism and crime increase, and that charitable and penal institutions are tenanted.

One half the paupers admitted to the House of Industry during the past year were natives of Great Britain and British Colonies, and more than four fifths were *State Paupers*, having no legal settlement in any city or town of Massachusetts. With the rapid growth of the City in population, much of it coming direct from the dregs of pauperized European society, an increase of pauperism and crime is of course the consequence. If Boston is to maintain its elevated moral character, there must be an intelligent and correct public sentiment. The corruptions and degradation of foreign pauperism ought not to be tolerated. Visionary speculations of false philanthropy—injudicious alms giving to encourage idleness and vice—confounding wrong with right—the excitement of popular odium against classes—tirades against law and the officers of the law—screening the guilty and thereby punishing the innocent, will never reform society or remove its burdens. The old fashioned virtues of industry, sobriety and truth, should be inculcated and observed. These virtues, and a resolute spirit of self-depend-

ence rather than reliance on eleemosynary aid, may, with God's blessing, still save our City from such a state of mendicity and moral degradation as now afflicts many other communities.

Respectfully submitted.

JOSEPH LEWIS,  
DANIEL HENCHMAN,  
JAMES MEANS,  
ARTEMAS SIMONDS,  
THOMAS HOLLIS,  
NATHANIEL H. EMMONS,  
THOMAS TARBELL,  
SAMUEL LEEDS,  
ALFRED A. WELLINGTON,

} Directors.

*Boston, April 30th, 1846.*

## EXPENDITURES

*On Account of Houses of Industry and Reformation,  
from April 1, 1845, to March 31, 1846, viz:*

850 barrels flour,	-	-	-	4,650	00
11    "    pork,	-	-	-	190	00
830 bushels corn,	-	-	-	594	20
846    "    potatoes,	-	-	-	407	51
204    "    beans,	-	-	-	315	27
3,000 pounds chocolate,	-	-	-	300	00
73,035    "    fresh beef,	-	-	-	2,040	74
12,197    "    rice,	-	-	-	572	06
16,080    "    fish,	-	-	-	471	40
301    "    cheese,	-	-	-	25	81
1,413    "    butter,	-	-	-	248	20
2,686    "    sugar,	-	-	-	243	43
1,649    "    coffee,	-	-	-	118	26
1,922    "    tea,	-	-	-	399	06
5,555 gallons molasses,	-	-	-	1,474	86
2,354    "    milk,	-	-	-	415	81
35 bags and 16 bushels salt,	-	-	-	62	25
Hospital stores, small groceries, and supplies for the officers' tables at both Houses,	-	-	-	778	97
Medicine and surgical instruments,	-	-	-	952	83
613 pounds tobacco and snuff,	-	-	-	86	11
507 yards prints,	-	-	-	59	35
544    "    denims,	-	-	-	91	60
297    "    check,	-	-	-	46	79
486    "    satinet,	-	-	-	344	98
<i>Amount carried forward,</i>				14,889	49

<i>Amount brought forward,</i>		14,889	49
631 yds. burlaps, -	-	100	96
125 " hard times,	-	27	14
109 " blanketing,	-	114	35
104 " linseys, -	-	22	99
2,589 " sheeting,	-	228	33
198 pounds yarn and thread,	-	113	58
Socks, mittens, buttons and small articles,	-	71	41
Shoes and leather,	-	613	83
169 cords wood,	-	816	00
157 tons coal,	-	881	20
580 gallons oil,	-	506	00
11,915 pounds junk, -	-	420	04
65½ yards carpeting,	-	56	60
12 arm chairs for office,	-	36	00
20,377 pounds straw for beds,	-	152	02
Brooms,	-	43	08
Iron, hard and wood ware,	-	99	56
Crockery and glass ware,	-	148	97
56,923 pounds hay, -	-	363	54
554 bushels oats, -	-	262	48
Seeds, \$85,08 ; trees, \$110,02,	-	195	10
Farming tools,	-	68	09
Horse shoeing and smith work,	-	121	45
Sleigh, wagons and repairs,	-	159	03
Manure, \$37,82 ; rent of land, \$50,	-	87	82
11,189 feet lumber, -	-	211	10
Furnaces, stoves and funnel,	-	495	98
Mason's work,	-	61	57
Carpenter's work,	-	269	32
Paints and glass,	-	77	95
<i>Amount carried forward,</i>		21,712	98

<i>Amount brought forward,</i>		21,712	98
Brick, lime and cement,	-	27	83
Curb stones, \$18,76; iron, \$31,40,	-	50	16
Paper hangings,	-	17	34
2,791 pounds potash, for soap,	-	129	25
2,863 " tallow, " "	-	164	66
School books, printing and stationery,	-	241	71
1,350 bushels house sand,	-	54	00
Carriage hire for Directors and Sabbath School Teachers,	-	169	00
Conveying paupers to the House,	-	261	52
Nurses and attendants on small pox hos- pital,	-	134	00
Postages, removing paupers and inciden- tal expenses,	-	132	22
Salaries of the Superintendent, Assistants at both Houses, and Clerk of Direc- tors,	-	4,903	33
		<u>\$28,000</u>	<u>00</u>

## R E C E I P T S

*On account of the Houses of Industry and Reformation, for the year ending March 31, 1846.*

Cash collected and paid to City Treasurer, viz:			
For sales of vegetables and fruit,	-	2,325	49
" " oakum,	-	818	00
" " old iron and casks,	-	57	48
" " horse, 125; 2 cows, 52;			
pigs, 3,	-	180	00
" " wood,	-	23	25
<i>Amount carried forward,</i>		3,404	22

<i>Amount brought forward,</i>		3,404	22
For keeping Dr. Stedman's horse,	-	102	00
" support of paupers from towns and individuals liable,	-	527	13
" labor of House of Reformation,	-	1,012	88
		<u>\$5,046</u>	<u>23</u>

*Inventory of Stock on hand, April, 1, 1846.*

146 barrels flour,	-	-	5 75	839 50
1,200 lbs. rice,	-	-	4½	54 00
400 " hams,	-	-	9	36 00
4,500 " fish,	-	-	3	135 00
75 bushels potatoes,	-		50	37 50
923 gallons molasses,	-		23	212 29
25 bushels beans,	-		1 44	36 00
9 bags salt,	-	-	1 75	15 75
1,000 lbs. chocolate,	-	-	10	100 00
100 " sugar,	-	-	8	8 00
110 " coffee,	-	-	7½	8 25
300 " tea,	-	-	22	66 00
224 yds. prints,	-	-	12	26 88
512 " stripe,	-	-	8	40 96
693 " sheeting,	-	-	3	55 44
140 " sattinet,	-	-	50	70 00
66 " ticking,	-	-	11½	7 59
128 " linsey,	-	-	22	28 16
Buttons, handkerchiefs, &c.				20 00
25 cords wood,	-	-	5 00	125 00
20 tons coal,	-	-	5 00	100 00

100 gallons oil,	-	-	82	82 00
23 barrels soap,	-	-	3 00	69 00
2 tons straw,	-	-		30 00
735 bunks and bedding,	-	6 00	4,410	00
15 double and 65 feather beds,			285	00
Other furniture estimated			1,000	00
6½ tons hay,	-	-	18 00	117 00
8 cows,	-	-		160 00
5 horses,	-	-		500 00
38 swine,	-	-	10 00	380 00
Wagons, carts and farming utensils,			1,150	00
6,000 lbs. oakum,	-	-	8 00	480 00
Stock and tools of carpenters, painters, smiths and shoemakers,	-	-		280 00
Books in schools and chapel,		-		200 00
Medicine and surgical instruments,			150	00
50 coffins,	-	-	1 25	62 50
<hr/>				
<u><u>\$11,377 82</u></u>				

*Produce of the Farm and Garden, 1845.*

19 tons English hay,	-	18 00	342 00
4 " barley straw,	-	12 00	48 00
26 " carrots,	-		260 00
110 bushels barley,	-	56	61 60
412 " potatoes,	-	40	164 80
250 " English turnips,		12½	31 25
200 " blood beets,	-	40	80 00

## 18        HOUSE OF INDUSTRY, &amp;c.        [May,

2 barrels quinces,	-	-	5 00	10 00
10     "     apples,	-	-	3 00	30 00
1,300 cabbages,	-	-	3	39 00
38 tons green fodder,	-	-	6 00	228 00
Fruit, vegetables not included in above, but in sales, say,	-	-	-	1,800 00
Vegetables used in house before harvest,				300 00
				<hr/>
			\$3,404 65	<hr/>
				<hr/>

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*Produce of Dairy and Piggery.*

3,500 gallons milk,	-	-	16	360 00
25 swine killed, weighing				
6,575 lb.	-	-	6	394 50
				<hr/>
			\$754 50	<hr/>
				<hr/>

## STATEMENT

*Of Inmates of the House of Industry, for the year ending March 31, 1846.*

	Entered by Permits of Directors.	Committed by Pol. Court	Born in the House.	Appren- ticed.	Died.	Discharged and Eloped.
<b>1845</b>						
April,	79	2	4	2	13	90
May,	75	5	4	2	8	106
June,	83	1	4	4	18	81
July,	108	3	2	0	17	86
August,	104	4	5	0	22	70
September,	96	2	2	2	20	79
October,	91	4	3	4	10	58
November,	89	2	5	4	14	55
December,	113	7	3	3	15	61
<b>1846</b>						
January,	115	1	2	1	17	86
February,	104	2	4	5	19	51
March,	89	4	2	3	23	146
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	1146	37	40	30	196	969

## GENERAL SUMMARY.

In the House March 31, 1845,	561
Admitted by Directors, - - -	1,146
Committed by Police Court, - - -	37
Born in the house, - - -	40
	<hr/>
	1,784

Discharged and eloped,	-	-	969
Apprenticed,	-	-	30
Died,	-	-	196
Remaining March 31, 1846,	-	-	589
		—	1,784
Greatest number at one time, February 25, 1846,	-	-	680
Least number at one time, July 2, 1845,	-	-	500
Average number for the year,	-	-	565

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### S T A T E M E N T

*Of the condition and employment of inmates.*

M A L E S .

Attending fires,	-	-	-	-	-	4
Writing and marking clothes,	-	-	-	-	-	2
Attending insane,	-	-	-	-	-	2
Carpenters, 2 ; tailors, 2 ; barber, 1,						5
Sweepers and soap boilers,	-	-	-	-	-	6
Attending barn and piggery,	-	-	-	-	-	4
Cooks and waiters in wash room,	-	-	-	-	-	5
Preparing and boiling junk,	-	-	-	-	-	3
Shoemakers, 2 ; bakers, 3,	-	-	-	-	-	5
Nurses and overseers of wards,	-	-	-	-	-	18
Overseers of work rooms,	-	-	-	-	-	4
Picking oakum,	-	-	-	-	-	52
Sawing and splitting wood,	-	-	-	-	-	2
On farm and out door work,	-	-	-	-	-	24
Insane and idiotic,	-	-	-	-	-	14
Sick and disabled,	-	-	-	-	-	70
						—
						220

Children at school,	-	-	-	129	
Children at nurse,	-	-	-	32	161
					—
				380	==

## FEMALES.

Sewing and knitting,	-	-	-	-	18
Washing and scrubbing,	-	-	-	-	25
Domestics at asylum,	-	-	-	-	4
Nurses,	-	-	-	-	19
Feeble women taking care of children,				-	22
Domestics in middle of the house,	-	-	-	-	3
Overseers of wards,	-	-	-	-	6
Insane and idiotic,	-	-	-	-	18
Sick and infirm,	-	-	-	-	48
					—
				163	
Children at school,	-	-	-	30	
Children at nurse,	-	-	-	16	46
					—
				209	==

## STATEMENT

*Showing the amounts drawn from the City Treasury,  
for the support of the Houses of Industry and Reformation, (income from the establishments paid into  
the Treasury by Directors being deducted,) from  
April 1, 1826, to April 1, 1846.*

Financial Year.	House of Industry.	House of Reformation.	Total.
1826—7	*23,500 00	*4,793 52	28,293 52
1827—8	16,190 15	5,500 00	21,690 15
1828—9	17,996 12	5,966 02	23,962 14
1829—30	17,977 22	6,342 00	24,319 22
1830—1	19,476 12	6,223 18	25,699 30
1831—2	19,999 91	6,498 37	26,498 28
1832—3	*23,048 61	6,203 11	29,251 72
1833—4	18,527 80	8,398 52	26,926 32
1834—5	17,521 77	7,444 77	24,966 54
1835—6	19,495 79	6,999 89	26,495 68
1836—7	23,084 41	*10,877 01	33,961 42
1837—8	21,509 36	8,668 68	30,178 04
1838—9	22,321 06	9,383 54	31,704 60
1839—40	21,995 53	8,990 02	30,985 59
1840—1	23,483 01	5,993 82	29,476 83
1841—2	21,512 83	*4,214 67	25,727 50
1842—3	25,218 33	Merged in Ho. Ind. ex- penses since July, 1841.	25,218 33
1843—4	26,239 77	do. do.	26,239 77
1844—5	23,679 60	do. do.	23,679 60
1845—6	22,953 77	do. do.	22,953 77
<hr/>		<hr/>	
	\$425,731 16		548,227 98

\* In these amounts are included considerable sums expended for repairs and permanent improvements of the buildings. On an average, about \$10,000 has annually been refunded by the State Treasurer for the support of paupers in the House of Industry.

## T A B L E

*Shewing the Nativity of Paupers admitted to the House  
of Industry during the year 1844-5.*

Born in Boston, of American parents,	179
"    "    " foreign parents,	101—280
" other towns of Massachusetts,	85
" Maine, - - - -	62
" New Hampshire, - - - -	51
" Vermont, - - - -	18
" Connecticut, - - - -	12
" Rhode Island, - - - -	8—151
" Middle States, - - - -	57
" Southern and Western States,	10—67
" Great Britain and Colonies,	610
" Other Foreign Countries, -	20
" Places unknown, - - -	10
 Total, - - -	 <hr/> 1,223

## S T A T E M E N T

*Of the condition and changes of the inmates in the  
House of Reformation, for the year ending March  
31, 1846.*

The boys have attended school, four hours each day, labored six, have had eight and one half hours for sleep, and five and one half hours for recreation and incidental duties.

Most of the boys have been much interested in their studies, and have made commendable progress. Some could not read, write, or spell, when

committed, who were born in Boston, and have always lived here, yet have been so neglected as to reach their sixteenth or seventeenth year without instruction.

Of those in the house during the year, 83 have been employed at shoemaking; 12 at knitting boys' yarn socks for home use, and 9 have been employed in various domestic occupations, 4 of them being girls employed in the House of Industry.

The income of boys labor for the year, is \$899.13. They have made 40,773 prs. men's, women's, misses' and children's shoes, and 123 prs. yarn socks for home use.

Of the boys who were in the house, April 1, 1845, but 19 now remain, a number of whom will soon be apprenticed.

### T A B L E

*Showing the number received, returned, indented and discharged each month, during the year ending March 31, 1846.*

Months.	Com'd by Courts.	Returned to House.	Indented.	Discharged.
1845. April,	1	0	3	0
May,	3	0	0	0
June,	5	0	1	0
July,	0	0	4	1
August,	9	0	1	0
September,	6	1	0	1
October,	3	0	2	1
November,	3	0	1	1
December,	4	1	2	0

1846.] CITY DOCUMENT.—No. 19. 25

	Months.	Com'd by Courts.	Returned to House.	Indented.	Discharged.
1846.	January,	10	0	3	0
	February,	4	0	2	2
	March,	7	0	3	2
		—	—	—	—
		55	2	22	8

S U M M A R Y.

In the house March 31, 1845,	-	47
Committed since by Municipal Court,		14
"        " Police Court,		41
Returned to the house by masters,		2
	—	
Whole number in the house during the year,		104
viz. 100 boys and 4 girls,		
Apprenticed,	- - - - -	22
Discharged by order of Court,	-	8
Died, - - - - -	-	1
	—	31
	—	
Remaining in the house, March 31, 1846,		73
viz. 70 boys and 3 girls.		
Greatest number at any one time, March		
13, 1846, - - - - -		77
Least number at any one time, April 11,		
1845, - - - - -		44
Average number during the year,	- - -	58

## T A B L E

*Showing the ages of children when committed.*

5	of	8	years.
6	"	9	"
14	"	10	"
11	"	11	"
15	"	12	"
18	"	13	"
20	"	14	"
10	"	15	"
3	"	16	"
2	"	17	"

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104

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## T A B L E

*Showing the number of Boys studying each branch who  
are now in School.*

- 69 attend to Arithmetic.
- 20     "     " Grammar.
- 41     "     " Geography.
- 4     "     " History.
- 3     "     " Geometry.
- 51 write fine hand.
- 17 write large hand.

## OFFENCES.

Stubbornness,	-	-	-	-	32
Idle and dissolute,	-	-	-	-	13
Larceny,	-	-	-	-	41
Stealing,	-	-	-	-	7
Pilfering,	-	-	-	-	2
Vagrancy,	-	-	-	-	3
Common drunkard,	-	-	-	-	1
Arson,	-	-	-	-	1
Attempt to commit arson,	-	-	-	-	1
Cheating by false pretences,	-	-	-	-	1
Attempting to break and enter an office, with intent to steal,	-	-	-	-	2
					<hr/>
					104
					<hr/>

Apprenticed to Shoemakers,	-	-	-	-	14
" " Farmers,	-	-	-	-	4
" " Seamanship,	-	-	-	-	1
" " Tin Worker,	-	-	-	-	1
" " Carpenter,	-	-	-	-	1
" " Clerk in Store,	-	-	-	-	1
					<hr/>
					22
					<hr/>

Since September, 1826, when the House of Reformation was established, there have been committed to that Institution, 755 boys and 132 girls, mostly ~~girls~~ between the ages of 10 and 15 years.

The greatest number committed in any one year, was 87 in 1828, and the least number was 1844-45, when only 20 were committed.

Of the whole number, 397 were reported to have been born in Boston; 118 in other towns of this State; 68 in other New England States; 39 at the States at the South and West; 191 in the British Dominions; 38 in other foreign countries, and 37 in places unknown.<sup>+</sup> 365 have been committed for thefts and petty pilferings; 235 as stubborn and disobedient; 192 for vagrancy; 52 for being idle and dissolute, and 42 for various other offences.

They have left the House as follows: 479 have been indented to farmers, seamanship, and various trades, (girls to be instructed in housewifery;) 281 have been discharged; 48 escaped, principally in the first six years the House was in operation, and 10 have died in the Institution.

Seventy boys and three girls remained April 1, 1846.

+ Boston	397
New	515
N. England	563
United States	621
British.	191
Other for.	38
For	229
not known	621

*City Document.—No. 22.*

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**CITY OF BOSTON.**

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**HOUSE OF INDUSTRY AND REFORMATION**

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*In Common Council, April 29, 1847.*

Read, laid on the table, and ordered that 200 copies be printed.

Attest,                  W. P. GREGG, *Clerk of C. C.*

## A N N U A L R E P O R T

OF THE DIRECTORS OF THE

HOUSES OF INDUSTRY AND REFORMATION,

A P R I L 1, 1847.

*To the Honorable Mayor, Aldermen and  
Common Council of the City of Boston.*

In accordance with law and usage, the Directors of the Houses of Industry and Reformation present the accompanying statements of the Expenditures and Receipts, of the numbers, condition and employment of the inmates of both houses for the year ending 31st March, 1847.

The accounts show that the gross Expenditure during the year, including about \$1,500 for a new work shop has been \$35,748  $\frac{94}{100}$ , and the receipts, arising from the sales of fruits, vegetables and oakum, the avails of boys labor and other sources, paid by the Directors into the City Treasury has been \$5,869  $\frac{52}{100}$ . There is also due to the City from the State for the support of State paupers in the establishment about \$12,000. The greatly increased expenses of the last year are fully accounted for by the greater number of paupers and the enhanced prices of provisions.

In regard to the House of Industry proper, it may be remarked that the care and management has been

attended recently with more difficulty and anxiety than at any former period. So great is the proportion of the sick and entirely helpless, and so small the proportion of inmates able to act as nurses and watchers, that the office of the Superintendent or hired assistant, is no sinecure. The accommodations to be provided in the wing about to be erected by order of the City Council are needed as early as possible.

The Boylston School and House of Reformation have been conducted as in former years, and the Directors are not aware that the City Council need information in regard to them not already communicated by the Inspectors of prisons, and otherwise. Among the two hundred boys of the two departments, generally in the best health, in January last an epidemic fever broke out, and for a time was the subject of considerable anxiety. The spacious Chapel was converted into a Hospital. More than one fourth of the boys had the disease, more or less severely. All recovered except one, and that a lad whose constitution was previously feeble. This favorable result proves that medical skill and good nursing were bestowed on the patients. No adequate cause for the epidemic was discovered.

At present, the engrossing topic in connection with the care of the poor, is the immense immigration from Europe. This will probably increase rather than diminish for several months. The famine (among those who have no means to buy bread at home) is driving tens, if not hundreds of thousands to this country, renowned for its plenty and its benevolence. It may justly be feared that a large part of these poor immigrants will be as thriftless here as they have been in Ireland. Many of them are entirely

destitute and sick when they arrive, and are at once public paupers. It should be stated in justice to owners and masters of passenger ships, that all are not alike chargeable with bringing poor and diseased immigrants. Some land their passengers in good condition, and they are not afterwards found in the Alms House. In other instances many die on the passage, and the survivors on arrival are in a wretched state of filth and disease—numbers within a week or two, being thrown on the public for entire support. In addition to the increasing numbers that arrive direct from Great Britain, many of the most hopeless foreign paupers find their way from New York, and from Canada.

This is a vitally important subject, claiming the attention and wisest consideration not only of Municipal, but of the State and National authorities.

Respectfully submitted,

JOSEPH LEWIS,  
DANIEL HENCHMAN,  
THOMAS HOLLIS,  
NATHANIEL H. EMMONS,  
ARTEMAS SIMONDS,  
JAMES MEANS,  
THOMAS TARBELL,  
SAMUEL LEEDS,  
ALFRED A. WELLINGTON.

*Boston, April 24th, 1847.*

## EXPENDITURES

On account of the Houses of Industry and Reformation, from April 1, 1846, to March 31, 1847.

903 bbls. Flour,	-	-	5078	25
27 " Pork,	-	-	392	50
806 bushels Corn and Meal,			676	89
171 " Beans,	-		276	77
1,214 " Potatoes,	-		780	62
14,765 lbs. Rice,	-	-	599	56
13,800 " Fish,	-	-	416	50
5,000 " Chocolate,	-		500	00
81,892 " Beef,	-	-	2,571	31
1,465 " Butter,	-	-	253	51
1,922 " Coffee,	-	-	144	57
3,587 " Sugar,	-	-	285	00
889 " Tea,	-	-	430	64
828 " Lard,	-	-	69	26
3,143 gallons Milk,	-	-	595	47
5,833 " Molasses,	-		1,408	98
60 bags & 6 bush. Salt,			80	10
Hospital stores, small groceries, and supplies for officer's tables,	-		1,032	72
613 lbs. Tobacco & Snuff,			88	77
Medicine,	-	-	1,043	83
Salaries of Superintendent and hired assistants,	-		4,823	07
15,880 lbs Junk for Oakum,			577	39
20,829 " Russia Oakum,			835	68
843 yds. Prints,	-	-	88	94
<i>Amount carried forward,</i>			<hr/>	23,050 33

<i>Amount brought forward,</i>		23,050	33
877 yds. Denims, - - -	131	99	
193 " Check & Stripe, - - -	26	01	
1,045 " Satinet, - - -	618	84	
529 " Gingham, - - -	89	93	
201 " Tweed, - - -	31	30	
73 " Flannel and R. Cassimere, - - -	9	55	
164 yds. Ticking, - - -	20	44	
70 " Frocking, - - -	32	99	
402 " Linsey, - - -	73	17	
91 " Jean, - - -	26	19	
822 " Burlaps, - - -	119	72	
4,459 " Sheeting and Shirting, - - -	378	27	
19 doz. boys Caps, - - -	125	88	
Bed Spreads and printed Counterpanes, - - -	242	30	
Blankets, §206 33. Yarn and Thread, 181 71, -	398	04	
Socks, Mittens, Buttons & other small articles, -	107	69	
Making boy's Clothing at House of Correction, -	58	50	
Shoes and Leather, - - -	796	14	
14½ cords Wood, - - -	859	35	
243 tons Hard Coal, - -	1,445	84	
15 chaldrons soft Coal, -	114	02	
427 gall. Oil, - - -	356	41	
Brooms, Brushes and Bas- kets, - - - - -	82	22	
Straw for Beds, §113 29.			
Tables & Chairs, §79 17,	192	56	6,337 35
<i>Amount carried forward,</i>		29,387	68

<i>Amount brought forward,</i>		29,387	68
Hard and Iron Ware, -	217	56	
Crockery and Glass Ware,	192	81	
Furniture for small pox			
Hospital - - -	96	00	
69 $\frac{3}{4}$ yds. Carpeting, -	67	15	
Hay, 2,254 lbs. - -	19	16	
Horse Shoeing and Smith			
Work, - - -	122	60	
Harnesses and repairs of			
Wagons, - - -	201	74	
432 bushels Oats, - -	231	90	
Trees, Seeds and Pots, -	48	17	
Manure, - - -	186	27	
Farming Tools, - -	67	98	
Rent of Land, - -	50	00	
24,304 ft. Lumber, - -	463	07	
Lime, Brick and Sand, -	65	26	
Paints and Glass, - -	153	95	
Iron and Nails, - -	120	23	
Furnaces, Stoves & Funnel,	356	19	
Mechanic's repairs on			
Buildings - - -	285	26	
Kettles and Cooking Ap-			
paratus, - - -	252	09	
Potash & Tallow for Soap,	373	30	
School Books, Printing and			
Stationary, - - -	227	36	
Carriage hire for 55 Teach-			
ers, \$90—for Directors,			
\$99 50, - - -	189	50	
Health Department, con-			
veying Pauper to House,	589	23	4,576 78
<i>Amount carried forward;</i>		33,964	46

<i>Amount brought forward,</i>	33,964 46
House Sand, - - -	54 00
Nurses for small pox patients, - - - .	141 63
Postages, and other incidental expenses, - - -	95 17
New work shop at House of Reformation, - - -	1,493 68
	<hr/> _____
	1,784 48
	<hr/> _____
	\$35,748 94

### RECEIPTS

On account of the Houses of Industry and Reformation, for the year ending March 31, 1847.

Cash collected and paid in City Treasury, viz :

For sales of Vegetables, including fruit and herbs,	2,308 69
For sales of Oakum, -	1,500 80
" " " Pigs, - -	39 50
" " " three Cows, -	69 00
" " " Wood, - -	9 00
" " " old casks and old iron, - - -	65 55
For labor of boys of House Reformation 9 months,	956 56
For keeping Dr. Stedman's Horse, - - -	104 00
For support of Paupers from towns and individuals, - - -	816 42
	<hr/>
	\$5,869 52

*Inventory of Stock, April 1, 1847, viz :*

124 bbls. Flour,	6 75	837 00
200 lbs. Rice,	4	8 00
300 " Hams,	10	30 00
1,000 " Fish,	3½	32 50
300 bushels Potatoes,	63	189 00
329 gallons. Molasses,	24	78 96
3 bushels Beans,	1 62	4 86
13 bags Salt,	1 70	22 10
750 lbs. Chocolate,	10	75 00
90 " Coffee,	7	6 30
50 " Tea,	22	11 00
30 yds. Prints,	12	3 60
150 " Stripe,	13	19 50
600 " Sheeting,	9	54 00
50 " Satinet,	50	25 00
150 " Linsey,	17	25 50
Buttons, Threads, &c.		20 00
25 cords Wood,	5 50	137 50
10 gallons. Oil,	84	8 40
34 bbls. Soap,	3 00	102 00
800 Bunks and Bedding,		
	ea. 6 00	4,800 00
80 Feather Beds,		300 00
Other Furniture, estimated		1,000 00
3½ tons Hay,	17 00	59 50
6 Cows,	20 00	120 00
5 Horses,		500 00
30 Swine,	6 00	180 00
Wagons, Carts, and		
Farming Utensils,		1,150 00
3,000 lbs. Oakum,	8	240 00

16,000 lbs. Russia Oakum,	4	640 00
6,000 " Junk,	3	180 00
Stock and Tools in Mechanics Shops		280 00
Books in Schools and Chapel,		200 00
Medicine and Surgical Instruments,		150 00
50 Coffins,		62 50
		—
		\$11,552 22

*Produce of Farm and Garden, 1846.*

24 tons English Hay	17 00	408 00
5 " Barley Straw	13 00	65 00
30 " Carrots	10 00	300 00
150 bushels Barley	57	85 50
325 " Potatoes	75	243 75
50 " Turnips	12½	6 25
175 " Blood Beets	50	87 50
3 barrels Quinces	5 00	15 00
150 " Apples	1 50	225 00
2,000 Cabbages	2	40 00
39 tons green Fodder	5 00	195 00
Vegetables including Fruit and Herbs not included above but in sales, say		1,800 00
Vegetables used in House before harvest time		300 00
		—
		\$3,771 00

*Produce of Dairy and Piggery.*

2,300 gallons Milk	16	368 00	
28 Swine killed, weight 7,321 lbs.	6	439 26	<hr/>
			<hr/>
			§807 26

## STATEMENT

*Of the Inmates of the House of Industry, for the year ending March 31, 1847.*

Months.	Entered by permit of Directors.	Committ- ed by Courts.	Born in the House.	Appren- ticed.	Died.	Discharg- ed & Eloped.
1846	April, 109	2	5	2	16	128
	May, 96	6	2	3	17	92
	June, 147	2	2	3	23	73
	July, 149	2	2	1	24	136
	August, 156	7	4	2	20	113
	September, 124	6	2	3	14	141
	October, 105	4	2	1	8	99
	November, 167	5	3	1	18	84
	December, 184	3	5	0	17	93
	1847 January, 126	3	6	3	15	83
	February, 116	4	4	5	21	93
	March, 148	5	2	5	37	174
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	1,627	49	39	29	230	1,309

## GENERAL SUMMARY.

In the House, March 31, 1846, -	589
Admitted by Directors, - - -	1,627
Committed by Courts, - - -	49
Born in the House, - - -	39
	—
	2,304
Discharged and Eloped, - - -	1,309
Apprenticed, - - - -	29
Died, - - - -	230
	—
	1,568
Remaining March 31, 1847, -	736
Greatest number at one time, March 10, 1847, -	771
Least number at one time, May 27, 1846, -	532
Average number for the year, - - - -	-

## STATEMENT

*Of condition and employment of Inmates of House of Industry.*

*Males.*

Attending Fires, - - - -	4
Writing and Making Clothes, - - -	2
Attending Insane, - - - -	3
Carpenters 4, Tailors 2, Barber 1, -	7
Sweepers and Soap Boilers, - - -	5
Attending Barn and Piggery, - - -	5
Cooks and Waiters in Wash Room, -	9
Preparing and boiling Junk, - - -	3
Shoemaker 1, Bakers 3, Painter 1, -	5
Nurses and Overseers of Wards, - - -	30
Overseers of Work-rooms, - - -	6

Picking Oakum,	-	-	-	-	42
Sawing and Splitting Wood,	-	-	-	-	2
On Farm and out door work,	-	-	-	-	12
Insane and Idiotic,	-	-	-	-	18
Sick and disabled,	-	-	-	-	131
				—	284
Children at School	-	-	-	-	129
"    " Nurse,	-	-	-	-	41
				—	170
					—
					454

*Females.*

Sewing and Knitting,	-	-	-	-	20
Washing and Scrubbing,	-	-	-	-	21
Domestics at Asylum,	-	-	-	-	5
Nurses,	-	-	-	-	30
Feeble women taking care of children,					30
Domestics in centre Building,	-	-	-	-	3
Overseers of Wards,	-	-	-	-	7
Insane and Idiotic,	-	-	-	-	25
Sick and Infirm,	-	-	-	-	75
				—	216
Children at School,	-	-	-	-	40
"    " Nurse,	-	-	-	-	26
				—	66
					—
					282

## STATEMENT

*Showing the birth places of Paupers in the House of Industry, April 1, 1847, viz:*

Boston, (including 96 children of foreign Parents,) - - - - -	254
Massachusetts out of Boston, - - - - -	33
Maine, - - - - -	24
New Hampshire, - - - - -	15
Rhode Island, - - - - -	3
Connecticut, - - - - -	2
Vermont, - - - - -	1
Other American States, - - - - -	32
Ireland, - - - - -	292
England, - - - - -	16
Scotland, - - - - -	7
British Provinces, - - - - -	29
Germany and other foreign countries, - - - - -	28
Total, - - - - -	736

## TABLE

*Showing the ages of the Inmates, 1st April, 1847.*

	Males.	Females.
Under 5 years,	52	36
5 to 10 "	85	23
10 " 15 "	71	21
15 " 20 "	10	20
20 " 30 "	49	73
30 " 40 "	35	43
40 " 50 "	54	24
50 " 60 "	38	15
60 " 70 "	38	13
70 " 80 "	19	13
80 and upwards,	3	1
	454	282

## HOUSE OF REFORMATION DEPARTMENT.

Months.	Committed by Courts,	Returned to House,	Indented.	Discharged by Courts.	Died.
1846	April,	5	0	5	2
	May,	2	1	0	2
	June,	2	1	4	2
	July,	5	0	3	1
	August,	5	1	2	0
	September,	7	0	2	0
	October,	2	1	5	1
	November,	2	1	0	1
	December,	5	1	0	0
	January,	2	0	2	3
	February,	2	0	3	0
	March,	2	0	4	2
		—	—	—	—
		41	6	30	14
					1

## SUMMARY.

In the House March 31, 1846, - - -	-	73
Committed since by Municipal Court,	-	17
"      " Police Court, - - -	-	24
Returned to the House by Masters, - - -	-	6
Whole number in House during the year viz: 115 boys and 5 girls,		120
Apprenticed, - - - - -	30	
Discharged by Courts, - - - - -	14	
Died, - - - - -	1	
		45
Remaining in the House March 31, 1847, - -	75	
Viz: 74 boys and 1 girl.		

Greatest number at one time, Dec. 31, 1846,	83
Least        "        "        April 11, 1846,	64
Average     "        during the year, - - -	74

## TABLE

*Showing the Ages of Inmates of House of Reformation  
when committed.*

6 of 8 years,	
7 of 9 "	
16 of 10 "	
11 of 11 "	
13 of 12 "	
19 of 13 "	
24 of 14 "	
19 of 15 "	
3 of 16 "	
2 of 17 "	

---

120

## OFFENCES

*For which the Inmates were committed.*

For Stubbornness,	-	-	-	-	-	29
" Idle and Idiotic,	-	-	-	-	-	17
" Larceny,	-	-	-	-	-	59
" Stealing,	-	-	-	-	-	3
" Pilfering,	-	-	-	-	-	1
" Common Drunkard,	-	-	-	-	-	1
" Arson,	-	-	-	-	-	1
" Attempt to commit Arson,	-	-	-	-	-	1
" Assault and Stabbing,	-	-	-	-	-	1
" Attempting to break and enter with intent to Steal,	-	-	-	-	-	2

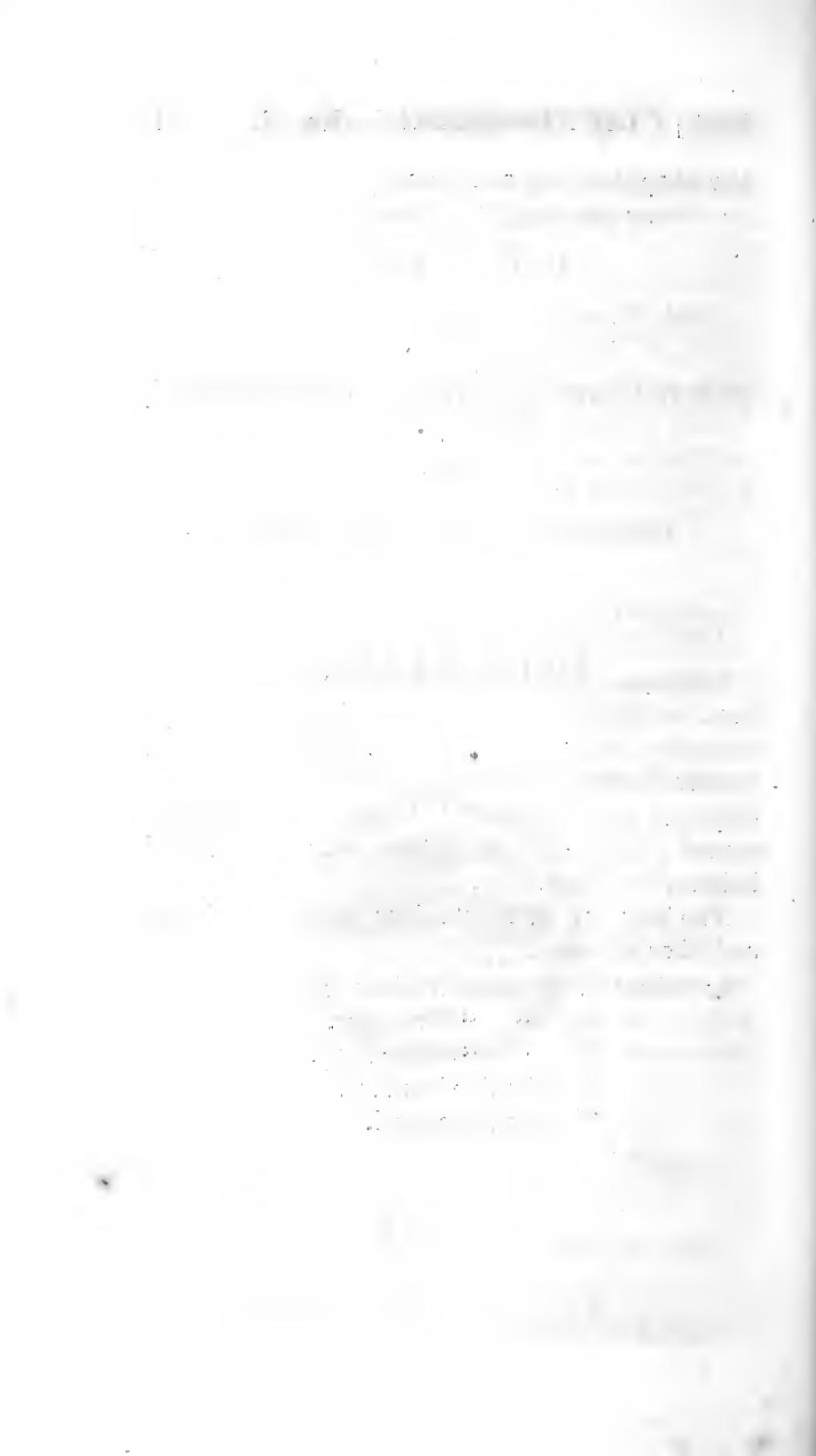
For Shop Breaking and Larceny,	-	-	4
“ House Breaking and Larceny,	-	-	1
<hr/>			
		120	
Apprenticed to Shoemakers,	-	-	16
“ “ Farmers,	-	-	10
“ “ Cabinetmaker,	-	-	1
“ “ Blacksmith,	-	-	1
“ “ Wheelwright,	-	-	1
“ “ Housewifery,	-	-	1
<hr/>			
		30	

*Employment of Inmates of House of Reformation.*

Of those in the House during the year, 94 have been employed at shoemaking; 13 at knitting boy's socks for home use, and 13 have been employed in various domestic operations, 5 of them being girls employed in the House of Industry. The boys have earned \$1320  $\frac{40}{100}$ , making 66,653 pairs of shoes and knitting 207 pairs socks.

The boys are in school four hours in each day, and labor six hours.

In School 72 attend to Arithmetic,  
 22 “ “ Grammar,  
 19 “ “ Geography,  
 53 write fine hand and  
 17 write large hand.



# *City Document — No. 17.*

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## ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

## DIRECTORS

OF THE

## HOUSES OF INDUSTRY AND REFORMATION.

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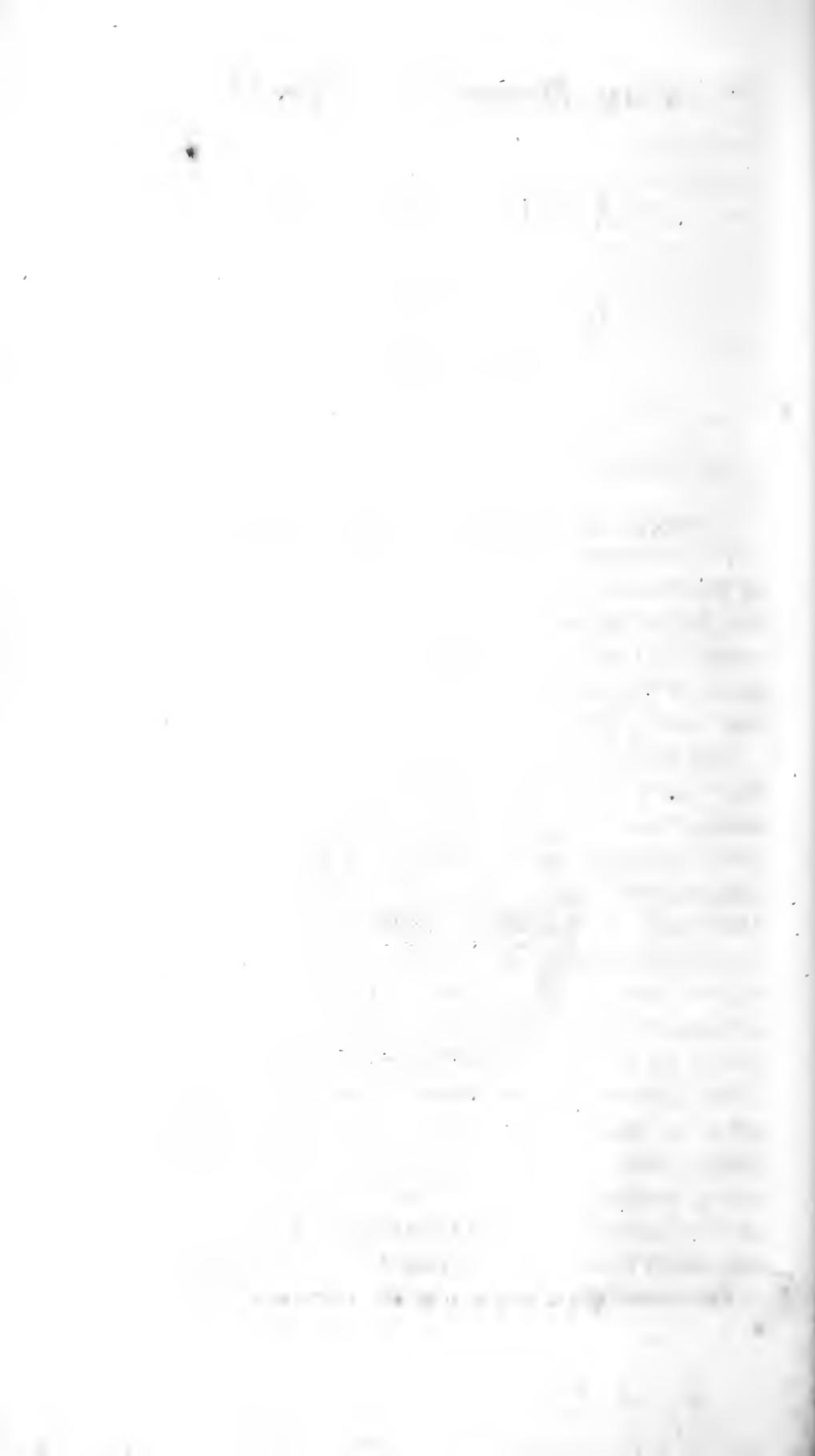
APRIL 1, 1848.

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BOSTON:  
1848.  
EAST BURN'S PRESS.



## R E P O R T.

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*To the Honorable Mayor, Aldermen, and Common Council of the City of Boston.*

In compliance with law and usage, the Directors of the Houses of Industry and Reformation present the following statements of Expenditures and Receipts, and of the numbers, condition, and employment of the inmates of both departments for the year ending 31st March, 1848.

The amounts show that the gross expenditure for the year has been, \$41,314.38; and the receipts, arising from sales of vegetables and oakum, boys' labor and other sources, \$5,581.12, have been paid into the City Treasury. For the year ending Nov. 1, 1847, the bill against the Commonwealth for the support of State Paupers, \$11,671.34, has also been paid to the City Treasurer. High prices of provisions and fuel, and the extraordinary expenses occasioned by the sickness of new immigrants in the early part of the year, fully account for the somewhat increased expenditure. By the subjoined statistical tables it will be seen that the present number of paupers in the establishment is less than that of the same date last year, by a number corresponding nearly with the patients at Deer Island Hospital,

On several former occasions the Directors have re-

## HOUSE OF INDUSTRY, &c. [April,

garded it as a duty to urge the necessity of enlarged and improved accommodations for the inmates of the House of Industry, especially for the sick. The want of room, the bad construction of the buildings, and the unsafe and dilapidated state of some of the wooden buildings, have been repeatedly stated. As this subject is now before the City Council, the Directors cannot doubt that such buildings and accommodations for the in-door poor will be provided, as a regard for humanity and the credit of a populous city require.

The great influx of poor foreigners — fleeing from famine and bringing a fearful pestilence — has been felt in this City, in common with many other places, as a great calamity. In the two months of April and May, besides the admissions of the usual classes of poor, more than four hundred newly-imported immigrants, nearly all Irish, were received into the House of Industry. They were generally in a wretched state of sickness and destitution, and could find shelter and relief no where else. In the crowded tenements of their countrymen a panic existed, and not without cause. The office in City Hall and the places of business of the Directors were thronged with applicants. The House of Industry buildings were crowded with sick and dying. The infection spread, not only among the feeble and worn-out former inmates, but attacked the nurses, attendants and officers of the establishment. It being found impracticable to provide properly for this state of things at South Boston, the city government, with all possible despatch, provided accommodations for sick immigrants at Deer Island, and after the first of June the House of Industry was not required to receive them. Costly as the Deer Island arrangement

may have necessarily been, there can be no doubt of its wisdom: otherwise the deadly pestilence must have spread far more extensively than it did in this and the surrounding cities and country. The disease prevailed for several weeks at the House of Industry after the Deer Island Hospital was opened, and numbered among its victims the able and devoted superintendent, Capt. Chandler.

Many of the immigrants of 1847 not only suffered severely from the effects of the famine at home, and their bad preparation for the voyage, but from their miserable condition on ship-board. Some of the foreign and transient passenger ships were wholly unfit to accommodate the numbers they took on board. The passengers, of both sexes and all ages, were crowded together between decks, among disorder, filth and ship fever. Under such circumstances it is not surprising that multitudes found an ocean grave, that others arrived in a sad state of sickness, and others still, having contracted disease, sickened within a few days or weeks after arrival. If immigration must continue as it was last year, and seems likely to this year, it is hoped that Christian governments on both sides of the Atlantic will enforce such stringent laws in regard to passenger ships as to prevent a recurrence of the events of 1847.

The Directors are happy to refer to the satisfactory condition of the Boylston School, located in the House of Reformation building: From 100 to 125 boys, from six to fourteen years of age, have been in the school during the year, under the immediate and constant care of their faithful friend and teacher, Mr. James K. Farwell, who is assisted by an estimable female teacher.

The Reformation Department in full numbers con-

tinues under the immediate care of Mr. William R. Lincoln, whose success is satisfactory to this Board, and also to the Inspectors of Prisons, as appears by their semi-annual published reports. In September last this department sustained a severe loss by the sudden death of Miss Elizabeth Groves, for many years the excellent Matron. Her place has been supplied by Miss Louisa Kent.

In both these departments the boys have generally been healthy, and an unusual number have been indented or discharged under circumstances that promise favorably for their future well-being.

The vacancy occasioned by the death of the late Superintendent was filled in August last, by the appointment of Capt. Friend Crane, of Dorchester.

Respectfully submitted :

JOSEPH LEWIS,  
DANIEL HENCHMAN,  
JAMES MEANS,  
ARTEMAS SIMONDS,  
THOMAS HOLLIS,  
NATHANIEL H. EMMONS,  
THOMAS TARBELL,  
SAMUEL LEEDS,  
ALFRED A. WELLINGTON.

*Boston, April 8th, 1848.*

## EXPENDITURES

On account of the Houses of Industry and Reformation, from April 1, 1847, to March 31, 1848.

950 bbls. Flour,	-	-	\$6,845	25
7,240 gallons. Molasses,	-	-	1,862	93
4,788 lbs. Sugar,	-	-	338	85
89,771 " Beef,	-	-	3,400	49
16,739 " Rice,	-	-	874	77
15,000 " Fish,	-	-	545	00
3,000 " Chocolate,	-	-	300	00
3,725 " Coffee,	-	-	262	81
2,094 " Tea,	-	-	457	04
2,077 " Butter,	-	-	419	60
1,118 " Lard,	-	-	115	10
489 bush. Corn and Meal,	-	-	437	17
242 " Beans,	-	-	404	42
441 " Potatoes	-	-	327	00
19 bbls. Pork,	-	-	415	50
5,121 gallons. Milk,	-	-	949	23
581 " Oil,	-	-	527	63
Tobacco and Snuff,	-	-	127	39
Hospital stores, small groceries and supplies for officers' tables,	-	-	1,292	55
Medicine,	-	-	1,173	63
Salaries of Superintendent and hired Assistants,	-	-	4,983	08
6,009 yds. Sheeting and Shirting,	-	-	525	18
825 " Satinets,	-	-	479	80
649 " Burlaps,	-	-	74	20

---

Amount carried forward, \$27,138 62

	Amount brought over,	\$27,138 62
282 yds. Linsey,	- -	52 84
1,124 " Stripes,	- -	123 64
828 " Prints and Gingham,	-	81 12
Ticking and Rubber Cloth,		39 74
Jeans & Denims,	- -	280 50
Blankets,	- -	80 00
Socks, Mittens, Buttons, &c.		169 28
Boys' Clothes and Caps,		252 75
Yarn and Thread,	-	127 66
Shoes and Leather,	-	1,219 08
392 tons Coal,	- -	2,593 04
169 $\frac{3}{4}$ cords Wood,	- -	1,095 96
Hay, Straw and Oats,		450 25
Potash & Tallow,	-	370 97
Furniture & Crockery,		378 47
Nursing and extra services for sick,		629 90
School Books, Printing and Station-		
ery,	- - -	321 83
Postages and other incidental ex-		
penses,	- - -	172 65
House Sand, Brooms, Brushes and		
Baskets,	- -	101 00
Farming Tools and Seeds,	-	126 51
62,599 ft. Lumber and 22 m Shingles,		1,217 29
Lime, Cement and Brick,	-	141 22
Carpenters' and Masons' Work,		1,130 17
Stone and Iron and Iron Door for		
Tombs,	- - -	113 40
Carting Earth, moving Building		
and laying Drain,	-	238 40
Hard-Ware, Stoves and Funnel,		606 52
Paints and Glass, Iron and Nails,		269 25
<hr/>		
Amount carried forward,		\$39,522 06

Amount brought over,		\$39,522 06
New Wagon \$135.00, Harness and Repairing, 203.72	-	338 72
Horse Shoeing and Smith Work,		75 19
Repairing Fire Engine,	-	103 33
Horse and exchange,	-	250 00
Wooden Ware, Lead Pipe and Re- pairing Boilers, -	-	149 84
Manure, -	-	201 00
Health Department, conveying Paupers to House, -		429 19.
Carriage hire for Sabbath School Teachers and Directors,		222 50
House Paper and Hanging,		22 55
		<hr/>
		\$41,314 38

## RECEIPTS

On account of the Houses of Industry and Reformation for the year ending March 31, 1848.

Cash collected and paid into City Treasury, viz:

For sales of Vegetables, including fruit and herbs, -	-	\$1,367 24
For sales of Oakum, -	-	693 47
" " Pigs, -	-	68 41
" " Cows, \$117—Horse \$150,		267 00
" " Old Iron, Rags and Casks,		152 00
" " Bones, -	-	85 86
" labor of boys of House of Reformation, -	-	1,300 95
" keeping Dr. Stedman's horse, -		78 00
" support of Paupers from towns, -		117 54
" bonded passengers, -	-	1,404 16
" left by deceased Paupers -	-	46 49
		<hr/>
		\$5,581 12

*Inventory of Stock, April 1, 1848.*

93 bbls. Flour,	-	-	\$6.75	\$627 75
100 lbs. Rice	-	-	4½	4 50
300 " Hams,	-	-	10	30 00
1,000 " Fish,	-	-	3¼	32 50
1,740 gallons. Molasses,	-	-	23	400 20
30 bushels Beans,	-	-	1.62	48 60
11 bags Salt,	-	-	1.70	18 70
90 lbs. Coffee,	-	-	7	6 30
168 " Tea,	-	-	22	36 96
250 " Sugar	-	-	7	17 50
100 yds. Prints,	-	-	12	12 00
160 " Stripe,	-	-	13	20 80
90 " Sheetings,	-	-	9	8 10
125 " Satinet	-	-	55	68 75
Buttons, Thread, &c.,	-	-		5 00
25 cords Wood,	-	-	7.50	187 50
30 gallons. Oil,	-	-	60	18 00
20 bbls. Soap,	-	-	3.00	60 00
1,000 Bunks and Bedding,	-	5.00		5,000 00
75 Feather Beds,	-	-		250 00
Other Furniture, estimated,				1,000 00
5 tons Hay,	-	17.00		85 00
5 Horses,	-	-		500 00
32 Swine,	-	6.00		192 00
Wagons, Carts, and Farming				
Utensils,	-	-		1,150 00
7,500 lbs. Oakum,	-	7		525 00
7,000 " Russia Oakum,	-	4		280 00
4,000 " Junk,	-	3		120 00
Stock and Tools in Mechanics' Shops,				300 00
Books in Schools and Chapel,				200 00
Medicine and Surgical Instruments,				150 00
80 Coffins,	-	-		62 50
				<b>\$11,417 66</b>

*Produce of Farm and Garden, 1847.*

20 tons English Hay	-	\$17.00	\$340 00
3 " Barley straw	-	13.00	39
5 " Carrots	-	10.00	50
50 bushels Barley	-	.57	28 50
100 " Potatoes	-	.60	60
40 " Turnips	-	.12½	5
75 " Blood Beets	-	.50	37 50
1 barrel Quinces	-		5
2 " Apples	-	1.50	3
2,000 Cabbages	-	.02	40
30 tons green Fodder	-	5.00	150
Vegetables, including Fruit and Herbs not included above, but in sales, say	-	-	1100 00
Vegetables used in House before harvest time	-	-	300 00
			<hr/>
			\$2,158 00

*Produce of Dairy and Piggery.*

1,000 gallons Milk	-	per gal. 16c.	\$160 00
30 Swine killed, weighing 5000, a6c.			300 00
			<hr/>
			\$460 00

## STATEMENT

*Of the Inmates of the House of Industry for the year ending March 31, 1848.*

Month.	Permitted.	Committed.	Born.	Indented.	Died.	Discharged and Eloped.	
1847 April,	276	5	6	4	36	220	
	May,	325	14	9	4	65	220
	June,	49		4	1	38	219
	July,	108	1	3	1	25	201
	August,	121	2	4	3	26	117
	September,	131	3	6	4	23	75
	October,	130	3	4	7	17	96
	November,	124	3	3	4	18	81
	December,	123	3	7	1	22	77
	1848 January,	104	1	3	7	33	59
	February,	91	3	6	2	12	56
	March,	102	1	3	11	9	121
		—	—	—	—	—	
	1684	39	58	49	324	1542	

Of 424 recent immigrants admitted in April and May, 86 died, 331 have been discharged, and 7 remain in the House

## STATEMENT

Of condition and employment of Inmates of House of Industry.

## MALES.

Attending Fires	-	-	-	-	4
Writing and Marking Clothes	-	-	-	-	2
Carpenters, 4; Tailors, 2; Barber, 1				-	7
Sweepers and Soapboilers	-	-	-	-	3
Attending Barn and Piggery	-	-	-	-	3

Cooks and Waiters in Washroom	-	8
Shoemakers, 2; Bakers, 2; Painter, 1	-	5
Nurses and Overseers of Wards	-	24
Overseers of Workrooms	-	3
Picking Oakum	-	20
On farm and out-door work	-	10
Insane and Idiotic	-	14
Sick and disabled	-	84
		— 187
Children at School	-	126
“ nurse	-	44
		— 170

## FEMALES.

Sewing and Knitting	-	-	-	18
Washing and Scrubbing	-	-	-	20
Domestics at Children's School	-	-	-	6
Nurses	-	-	-	25
Feeble women taking care of children	-	-	-	20
Domestics in centre Building	-	-	-	3
Insane and Idiotic	-	-	-	20
Sick and infirm	-	-	-	77
				— 189
Children at School	-	-	-	36
“ nurse	-	-	-	20 56
				— — 602

## GENERAL SUMMARY.

In the House March 31, 1847,	736
Admitted by Directors	- 1684
Committed by Courts	- 39
Born in the House	- 58
	— 2,517
Indented	- 49
Died	- 324

Discharged and Eloped	-	1542	
		—	1,915
Remaining March 31, 1848	-	-	602
Average number for the year	-	-	611
Greatest number May 26, 1847	-	-	812
Least number August 25, "	-	-	477

### STATEMENT

Showing the birth-places of Paupers in the House  
of Industry April 1, 1848.

Born in Boston of American parents	-	117
" " foreign "	- - -	119
" Massachusetts out of Boston	-	17
" Maine - - - -	-	29
" New Hampshire - - - -	-	9
" Rhode Island - - - -	-	2
" Connecticut - - - -	-	4
" Vermont - - - -	-	2
" other United States - - - -	-	25
" Ireland - - - -	-	204
" England - - - -	-	13
" Scotland - - - -	-	7
" British Provinces - - - -	-	34
" other foreign Countries - - -	-	20
	—	
		602

## STATISTICS

*Of Inmates of House of Industry from April 1,  
1829, to April 1, 1848.*

Date April 1.	Remaining in the House.	Admitted du- ring the fol- lowing year.	Born.	Discharged and deserted.	Indentured.	Died.	Average number the whole year.
1829	548	755	21	550	22	93	535
1830	638	655	20	596	50	81	558
1831	586	857	13	698	70	92	534
1832	596	872	23	702	52	171	529
1833	556	919	20	806	60	101	502
1834	527	953	28	740	62	131	541
1835	575	848	27	704	54	150	505
1836	542	790	39	666	43	124	479
1837	538	1032	30	799	18	159	564
1838	624	900	23	779	24	175	570
1839	569	834	21	694	52	120	544
1840	558	981	24	806	32	119	571
1841	606	826	27	693	32	146	551
1842	588	1106	25	817	35	160	631
1843	707	910	41	869	25	160	641
1844	614	867	41	820	30	111	549
1845	561	1183	40	969	30	196	565
1846	589	1676	39	1309	29	230	601
1847	736	1723	58	1542	49	324	611
1848	602						

## HOUSE OF REFORMATION DEPARTMENT.

In relation to this department, Mr. William R. Lincoln, the efficient and successful teacher for nearly seven years, on whom the principal immediate management devolves, remarks:

"There has been no important change in the general management of the Institution, during the past year. The same means and efforts have been employed for the benefit and instruction of the boys as heretofore.

Their general deportment has been such as to give us confidence in our system of discipline and government, which, though firm and decided, is mild and persuasive.

It will be seen by the following tables that a larger number of boys has been committed and apprenticed than last year. Seven of those discharged by the courts, have been placed with farmers and mechanics in the country, and one has been placed in the Navy, where it was deemed inexpedient to indent.

The health of our family has been remarkably good, having had but one case of a serious nature. No death has occurred for nearly two years.

The school has been in successful operation four hours a day, and most of the boys have manifested a good degree of interest, and desire for improvement in their studies.

Nearly all who are committed are lamentably ignorant, having spent much of their time in bowling alleys, and playing truant from school.

Some have been received of fifteen and sixteen years of age, who did not know the alphabet.

Of the whole number in school,

126	have attended to Arithmetic
97	" " Geography.
36	" " Grammar.
10	" " Natural Philosophy.
96	write fine hand.
30	" coarse "

The sabbath school is still continued, under the superintendence of the chaplain; and its effects are believed to be beneficial to the boys.

There has been no change in the employment. All are employed six hours a day at shoemaking, or other labor.

Of those who have been in the House during the year, 105 have been employed at shoemaking, 17 at knitting boys' socks, for home use, and in gardening, and 12 have been employed in various domestic operations, five of them being girls employed in the House of Industry.

The boys working at shoemaking have earned \$1,319<sup>85</sup><sub>100</sub>, making 81,106 pairs women's and children's shoes, and knitting 363 pairs of socks.

*Statement for year ending March 31, 1848.*

Months.	Committed by Courts.	Returned to House.	Indented.	Discharged by Courts.	Escaped.
1847 April,	4	1	7	1	0
	May,	0	0	2	0
	June,	1	2	3	1
	July,	0	7	0	0
	August,	0	3	2	0
	September,	2	6	4	0
	October,	0	1	0	1
	November,	0	0	2	0
	December	2	2	1	1
	1848 January,	0	2	3	0
	February,	0	2	0	0
	March,	0	4	1	0
	—	—	—	—	—
	53	6	36	19	3

## SUMMARY.

In the House, March 31, 1847,	-	-	75
Committed since by Municipal Court,	-	-	12
“ “ Police “ ”	-	-	41
Returned to the House by Masters,	-	-	6
Whole number in House during the year,			134
Viz: 129 boys and 5 girls,			
Apprenticed,	-	-	36
Discharged by Courts,	-	-	19
Escaped, (2 girls 1 boy)	-	-	3
			58
Remaining in the House, March 31, 1848,			
Viz: 75 boys and 1 girl,	-	-	76
			134

Greatest number at one time, March 3, 1848,	81
Least " " " Oct. 6, 1847,	68
Average number during the year, - - -	74½

## TABLE

Showing the ages of Inmates of House of Reformation when committed.

4	of	8	years.
8	"	9	"
14	"	10	"
18	"	11	"
18	"	12	"
23	"	13	"
23	"	14	"
22	"	15	"
3	"	16	"
1	"	17	"

---

134

## OFFENCES

For which the Inmates were committed.

For Stubborness,	-	-	-	27
" Idle and Dissolute,	-	-	-	18
" Larceny,	-	-	-	78
" Stealing,	-	-	-	2
" Vagrancy,	-	-	-	1
" Shop Breaking and Larceny,	-	-	-	6
" House " " "	-	-	-	1
" Breaking and entering with intent to steal,	-	-	-	1

---

134

Apprenticed — to Shoemakers,	-	-	16
" Farmers,	-	-	12

Apprenticed to —	Toolmaker,	-	-	1
	“ Blacksmith,	-	-	1
	“ Wheelright,	-	-	1
	“ Housewifery, (girls)	-	-	2
	“ Coppersmith,	-	-	1
	“ Cooper,	-	-	1
	“ Tanner,	-	-	1
				—
				36

Since September, 1826, when the House of Reformation was established, there have been committed to that Institution 843 boys and 138 girls, mostly between the ages of 10 and 15 years.

The greatest number committed in any one year was 87, in 1828, and the least number was 20, in 1844 and 45.

Of the whole number, 431 were reported to have been born in Boston; 127 in other towns of this State; 80 in other New England States; 46 in the States at the South and West; 223 in the British Dominions; 38 in other foreign countries, and 37 in places unknown.

429 have been committed for thefts and petty pilferings; 246 as stubborn and disobedient; 193 for vagrancy; 67 for being idle and dissolute; and 42 for various other offences.

They have left the house as follows: 539 have been indentured to farmers, mariners and various trades (girls to be instructed in housewifery); 314 have been discharged; 51 escaped, principally in the first six years the House was in operation; and 11 have died in the Institution.

Seventy-five boys and one girl remain, April 1, 1843.

ANNUAL REPORT  
OF THE  
DIRECTORS OF THE HOUSES  
OF  
INDUSTRY AND REFORMATION  
OF THE + 6357.36  
CITY OF BOSTON.

APRIL 1, 1849.



BOSTON:  
1849.  
J. H. EASTBURN, CITY PRINTER.

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*City Document.—No. 25.*

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ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

DIRECTORS OF THE HOUSES

OF

INDUSTRY AND REFORMATION,

APRIL 1, 1849.

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BOSTON:

1849.

J. H. EASTBURN, CITY PRINTER.

*In the Board of Mayor and Aldermen,* }  
*April 23, 1849.* }

Laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

Attest:

S. F. McCLEARY, *City Clerk.*

## R E P O R T.

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*To the Honorable Mayor and Aldermen and Common  
Council of the City of Boston.*

THE Directors of the Houses of Industry and Reformation, in compliance with law and usage, present the accompanying statements of Expenditures and Receipts, and of the number, condition, and employment of inmates, for the year ending 31st March, 1849; also, statements in relation to the Deer Island establishment, occupied as a branch of the House of Industry, for the last four months.

The accounts show the gross expenditure for the year for supporting the Houses of Industry and Reformation at South Boston, including expenses of ventilation of the buildings, to have been \$44,539 $\frac{4}{100}$ , and for the current expenses at the Deer Island department from December 1st, 1848, to have been \$9,302 $\frac{8}{100}$ . There has been received from sales of vegetables, boys' labor, and other sources of income at the South Boston establishments, the sum of \$3,957 $\frac{44}{100}$ , which has been paid into the City Treasury. The City Treasurer has also received from the State \$11,034 $\frac{26}{100}$ , on account of State paupers, supported at the House of Industry during the year ending November 1, 1848.

The management of the House of Industry and its multiplied departments, during the past year, has occasioned deep solicitude and perplexing labor. The constantly augmenting numbers claiming entire support—their utter helplessness and inefficiency—the crowded state of the contracted and ill-constructed buildings at South Boston—the almost constant prevalence of contagious and epidemic diseases of formidable character, small pox, measles, erysipelas, scarlet fever, and ophthalmia, have been and are matters of painful interest. Extra medical attendance for ophthalmia patients, and hired nurses have been required, and have added considerably to ordinary expenses. At the approach of winter, it became apparent that the buildings at South Boston, would not accommodate all that must be provided for, and by order of the City Council, most of the Deer Island buildings have been occupied as an appendage to the South Boston establishment. Happily the ship fever had ceased just before it became necessary to occupy the island. Dr. John M. Moriarty, the Physician and Superintendent, has remained on the island in charge of the establishment. Immigrants in considerable numbers, affected by ship fever, have arrived during the winter, and have been provided for in a temporary building on the south part of the island.

Including thirty-five bonded aliens, the number now supported at South Boston and Deer Island, is 1,064, viz: 745 over 12 years of age, and 319 under that age. Among them, are six who were inmates of the Leveret Street Almshouse twenty-five years ago, and of the whole number only twenty have been on constant support since 1840. It is thus seen that while a few remain for long periods of time, the population of the establishment is principally made up of persons who do not make a long stay. The greater part are occasional inmates, who go

in when sick or disabled, and are discharged in a few weeks or months, some to return to former excesses and be again and again thrown on public charity. Many are in the late stages of incurable disease, which accounts for the great apparent mortality. All the old causes of pauperism and crime remain in operation. Intemperance continues to consign its victims to poverty, the prison, and the grave, and their families to the poor-house. Licentiousness, a prolific source of degradation and misery, destructive alike to the physical and mental constitution—directly or indirectly—causes a multitude to become a burden to the community. The dependance of a large proportion of the applicants for entire support, is occasioned by this vice. Ignorance and incapacity are also common causes of poverty, especially among immigrants from the old world.

In regard to the House of Reformation, the tables and remarks appended will show something of its present state. More full information in relation to this department is given in the semi-annual published Reports of the Inspectors of Prisons, made to the City Council. It will be seen that the number of boys in the house is less than in past years, no commitments having been made for several months. In the meantime, a considerable number of juvenile offenders have been sent from Boston to the State Reform School in Westborough.

The Overseers of the Poor, as Trustees of certain funds, continue their interest in the Boylston School of the House of Industry, and pay the salaries of the chaplain and teachers, as they have done for several years past. Last summer, ophthalmia of a violent and distressing character, attacked a large portion of the boys, and for a time almost broke up the school and produced sad effects. At present but a small number

are suffering with the disease, and they are kept entirely separate from others.

Pauperism has become a subject of great perplexity and difficulty in this community. Within three years the expenses of supporting the in-door poor in this City has doubled, and the out-door relief afforded by the Overseers of the Poor in the several wards has also rapidly increased. This great increase of the public burdens, it is well known, is occasioned by immigration from Europe. In the last two years, nearly sixty thousand aliens have landed in this port, direct from foreign countries, and great numbers make their way to Boston soon after landing at New York or the British Provinces. Of course the greater part soon proceed to the interior of New England or the Western States, leaving the most inefficient and burdensome in Boston and the vicinity to become public paupers.

By one of the table annexed it may be seen that while a less number of poor of Boston origin were admitted to the House of Industry in 1848 than in 1828, the admissions of foreigners in 1848 were more than five fold the admissions of 1828. The American population of Boston has doubtless very much increased within twenty years, and it would seem favorable to the character of our own people that so few seek support in the Almshouse. It cannot however be denied that American poor are very averse to being placed in contact with foreigners, especially when the numbers of the latter so greatly preponderate. So far as this aversion operates to stimulate the virtues of industry, economy and self-reliance, the effect may be good, but in many cases burdens are imposed on relatives and friends who are poorly able to bear them.

In this connection the Directors are pleased to observe that a successful effort is likely to be made to

establish in this City a Refuge for aged, indigent and respectable females, such as ought not be obliged to go to the Almshouse; and they cannot doubt our affluent and benevolent fellow citizens will cheerfully respond to the call for this philanthropic and interesting object.

It is just to remark that passenger vessels generally arrive in a better state than two years ago. Still the condition of very many immigrants on arrival is truly wretched. They are strangers in a strange land, often without means to subsist a single week. They were destitute at home, and have been aided by their parishes, landlords or friends, just to cross the Atlantic. Some are sick when they arrive and are landed at Deer Island Hospital, bonds being taken by the State Inspector to save the cities and towns from the burden of their support. But much greater numbers sicken and become chargeable within a few weeks or months, for whom no bonds are taken. They have been deceived by extravagant statements in regard to the plenty of money and employment they were to find, and the cheapness of living in this country. Deeply disappointed and discouraged, it is not strange that health fails, and that numbers sink into abject dependence. They are here in great numbers and more will come. The indications now are, that, great as immigration has been during the two past years, it will be still greater the present.

The burdens and other evils arising from the influx of immigrants of the pauper and criminal classes, cannot be controlled or materially mitigated by City or even State legislation. The strong arm of the National Government alone can interpose any effectual check upon the introduction of pauperism and crime from abroad. So long as a majority of the States do not feel the evils that afflict the Atlantic border, it is feared

National Legislation will be deferred. While the Western States need immigrants to labor and take up the vacant lands, and receive only the better class, whose means and energy make them a desirable acquisition, the West will not see the necessity, to the Eastern section of the Union, of protection against the influx of the very dregs of European society.

An examination, for the last six months, in regard to the ingress of foreign paupers, shows that forty-one per cent. land in Boston direct from Europe, twenty-eight per cent. come by the way of the British Provinces, and thirty-one per cent. from New York.

The necessity of new or greatly increased Almshouse accommodations for this City is now generally admitted. The buildings at South Boston are insufficient in size and bad in arrangement and construction. The Deer Island buildings are of a temporary character and unsuitable for winter use. Together they scarce afford room for the numbers requiring entire support.

Where shall the establishment be located ? This is a question of great difficulty, and no small importance. It is desirable that the best spot should be selected, and if possible, one that will not be speedily disturbed.

Until within fifty years the Boston Almshouse and Workhouse was in the best part of the town, near the common. From 1800 to 1825, the in-door poor were provided for at the Leveret Street Almshouse, but that neighborhood became populous and the land occupied was required for other purposes. Another location was sought by a large and respectable committee appointed for the purpose. After examining Deer Island and other proposed places, the present site at South Boston was selected. The House of Industry main building was commenced in 1821, and received its first inmates in 1823. The original building was designed

only to accommodate about two hundred persons; the wooden structures clustered about it having been added as required by emergencies, and are all of a temporary and unsafe character. It is a remarkable fact that notwithstanding the rapid increase of the population of Boston from 1825 to 1846, there was no considerable increase of poor requiring Almshouse accommodations. The buildings at South Boston including a part of the House of Reformation building, could not safely receive more than six or seven hundred. The City had no arrangements prepared elsewhere, even for usual quarantine subjects. Small pox patients were received at the House of Industry, and that loathsome disease has often been communicated, in the form of varioloid to the children and other inmates.

Such was the state of things, when early in 1847, during the famine in Ireland, hundreds of sick immigrants were from absolute necessity admitted to the House of Industry. They carried in and propagated an appalling pestilence. The disease not only attacked the old inmates but the attendants and officers, and the City lost one of its most efficient and valuable officers, the lamented Daniel Chandler. The disease was becoming prevalent and alarming in the City, and the City Government provided with all possible despatch the temporary buildings at Deer Island. From May, 1847, to October, 1848, the ship fever prevailed there, and the establishment was conducted under the direction of a Committee of the City Council. Since that time, as before remarked the buildings have been mostly occupied with paupers, as an appendage to the House of Industry. Hitherto, the support of a pauper establishment at Deer Island has been attended with much inconvenience and great expense, arising from the distance, the difficulty of access by the means now afford-

ed for communication and transportation. During the past severe winter these difficulties were serious. For about half the days in January no communication could be held with the Island by the sailing vessel employed for the service. It frequently happens that sick immigrants cannot be sent to the Island for two or three days after pressing application is made for their admission. Visits of the friends of sick inmates, occasionally at least, are expected and reasonable. With present arrangements such visits are almost impossible.

It is supposed these difficulties may be mostly overcome by employing a steam boat for the service to run generally twice a day. This would be expensive. At New York, for a similar purpose a steam boat is chartered at \$35 per day, which is described by the Commissioners of Emigration as a satisfactory arrangement.

A practical effect of the occupation of Deer Island by paupers, is to throw on the Almshouse department the care of quarantine patients. Indeed for several years, since the Rainsford Island Hospital was given up, the frequent introduction of small pox and ship fever at the South Boston Institution has justly been regarded, especially by the people of South Boston, as a serious evil.

In the decision of questions in relation to the location and construction of an improved Almshouse establishment, the City Government will doubtless take into consideration,

The increasing population of the City, and great probability of augmented numbers requiring support;—

The importance of having the establishment easy of access and convenient for supervision;—

The necessity of a proper classification of inmates, especially that school children should have a separate building, apart from the physical and other evils com-

mon to Almshouses, and also distinct buildings for such contagious diseases as small pox, ship fever, and the like, at a safe distance from other buildings, or else the separation of quarantine arrangements from the poor department.

Much valuable information on the subject of Almshouse arrangements, may be obtained, it is believed, from the City of New York. Within a few years that City has been compelled to prepare extensive accommodations for the various classes of in-door poor, and it may be fairly presumed that important improvements have been secured.

Respectfully submitted,

THOMAS HOLLIS,  
ARTEMAS SIMONDS,  
NATHANIEL H. EMMONS,  
THOMAS TARBELL,  
SAMUEL LEEDS,  
ALFRED A. WELLINGTON,  
GEORGE WHITTEMORE,  
WILLIAM DALL.

*Boston, April, 1849.*

## EXPENDITURES

On account of the Houses of Industry and Reformation,  
from April 1, 1848, to March 31, 1849.

907 bbls. Flour,	-	-	-	5,524	88
36 " Pork,	-	-	-	645	95
6656 gallons. Milk,	-	-	-	1,226	48
4511 " Molasses,	-	-	-	884	75
19213 lbs. Rice, -	-	-	-	719	86
13000 " Fish, -	-	-	-	361	25
5924 " Chocolate and Cocoa,	-	-	-	579	76
862 " Lard,	-	-	-	78	27
821 " Coffee,	-	-	-	56	48
2441 " Tea,	-	-	-	454	41
2035 " Butter,	-	-	-	425	08
610 " Cheese,	-	-	-	53	51
6105 " Sugar,	-	-	-	395	81
90664 " Beef,	-	-	-	3,646	65
1015 " Tobacco and Snuff,	-	-	-	133	79
228 bush. Beans,	-	-	-	295	73
1369 " Potatoes,	-	-	-	898	65
Hospital stores, small groceries, and supplies for officers' tables,	-	-	-	1,427	18
Medicine and Surgical Instruments,	-	-	-	1,551	15
632 bush. Corn and Meal,	-	-	-	429	49
Salaries of Superintendent and hir- ed Assistants,	-	-	-	5,711	08
Nursing and hired labor,	-	-	-	347	23
Medical attendance on Ophthalmia patients,	-	-	-	485	00
Amount carried forward,				26,332	44

	Amount brought forward,	26,332	44
Board of Student at Lunatic Hos-			
pital, - - - - -		104	57
Health Department, conveying			
paupers to house, - - - - -		372	00
697 galls. Oil, - - - - -		694	84
451½ tons Coal, - - - - -		2,374	66
4 chaldrons Coal, - - - - -		36	00
163 cords Wood, - - - - -		848	82
6130 yds. Sheeting and Shirting, - - - - -		448	87
627 " Satinets, - - - - -		286	27
964 " Burlaps, - - - - -		115	84
2677 " Prints and Ginghams, - - - - -		239	82
605 " Jeans and Denims, - - - - -		75	72
568 " Linsey, - - - - -		93	28
598 " Kersey and Frocking, - - - - -		63	64
234 " Linen, - - - - -		46	75
Hats and Caps, - - - - -		193	74
Blankets, - - - - -		465	37
Shoes and Shoe Stock, - - - - -		947	30
Socks and Mittens, - - - - -		94	08
Buttons and small articles for			
clothing, - - - - -		139	25
272 lbs. Yarn and Thread, - - - - -		191	56
67072 ft. Lumber, - - - - -		1,156	94
Brick, Lime, and Cement, - - - - -		224	10
Repairing Roofs, - - - - -		88	25
Drain and Fence, - - - - -		82	38
Moving Buildings, - - - - -		232	50
Cellar Stones and Digging Well, - - - - -		106	99
Carting Gravel, - - - - -		90	00
Coloring Walls at House of Re-			
formation, - - - - -		61	12
Amount carried forward,		36,207	10

	Amount brought forward,	36,207	10
	Repairing Cooking Apparatus,	-	83 70
	Ventilating Buildings,	-	690 61
	Painting, Paints, Glass, and Paper Hangings,	-	448 71
11 M.	Shingles,	-	49 75
	Repairing Pumps,	-	106 64
	Carpenters' Work and Blinds for House of Reformation,	-	830 31
	Masons' work and Whitewashing,	537	08
	Postages,	-	31 41
3860 lbs.	Potash,	-	255 94
4011 lbs.	Tallow,	-	273 93
	School Books, Printing and Stationery,	-	273 59
	Removing Paupers out of State,	-	92 17
28517 lbs.	Straw,	-	191 88
	Repairing Engine and Hose,	-	18 37
	Combs,	-	24 31
1248 bushels	House Sand,	-	74 88
	Carriage hire for Directors,	-	111 87
	Carriage hire for Sabbath School Teachers,	-	77 50
	Incidental,	-	62 30
	Carpeting,	-	107 55
	Bedsteads, Bureau and Chairs,	-	145 07
	Brooms and Lamps,	-	132 41
	Repairs in Chapel,	-	25 40
	Wooden and Crockery Ware,	-	274 34
	Iron and Hard Ware,	-	420 09
	Tin Ware,	-	163 93
	Stoves, 808 07; Furnaces, 401 38,	1,209	45
	Manure,	-	139 25
	Amount carried forward,	43,059	54

	Amount brought forward,	43,059	54
Seeds and Tools,	-	128	13
108 bushels Oats	-	60	42
Horse Shoeing	-	59	08
Cows,	-	45	00
Exchanging Horses,	-	25	00
Wagons and repairs,	-	200	64
Trees,	-	91	07
		\$43,668	88
Sundry bills for Ventilating Apparatus and labor, approved by the Committee on Public Buildings and charged to the House of Industry Appropriation,	-	870	54
		\$44,539	42

### RECEIPTS

On account of the Houses of Industry and Reformation for the year ending March 31, 1849.

Cash collected and paid into the City Treasury, viz:

For sales of Vegetables, including fruit,	-	891	90
" " Oakum,	-	575	96
" " Pigs,	-	45	00
" " Cow and Calf,	-	33	00
" " Old Casks and Iron,	-	136	25
" " Bones,	-	26	74
" " Hay,	-	40	50
" " Wagon,	-	74	50
" " Potatoes,	-	60	00
" " Wood,	-	121	07
Amount carried forward,		2,004	92

	Amount brought forward,	2,004 92
For keeping Dr. Stedman's horse,	-	104 00
" support of Paupers from towns,	-	222 49
" support of bonded passengers,	-	264 95
" cash left by deceased Paupers,	-	12 23
" labor of boys at the House of Reformation,	- - - -	1,348 85
		<hr/>
		\$3,957 44

### EXPENDITURES

On account of Deer Island Department of House of Industry, from December 1, 1848, to March 31, 1849.

For Provisions,	-	-	-	-	3,956 70
" Clothing,	-	-	-	-	2,149 99
" Medicine,	-	-	-	-	462 36
" Wood,	-	-	-	-	130 00
" Oil,	-	-	-	-	196 78
" Iron and Hardware,	-	-	-	-	385 67
" Salaries,	-	-	-	-	1,281 44
" Paints, Oil and Glass,	-	-	-	-	72 53
" Horse keeping,	-	-	-	-	133 62
" Repairing Sloop,	-	-	-	-	60 29
" Incidental,	-	-	-	-	374 19
" Conveying Paupers to Sloop,	-	-	-	-	99 25
					<hr/>
					\$9,302 82

## STATEMENT

Of the Inmates of the House of Industry, proper, for the year ending March 31, 1849.

Months.	Permitted.	Committed.	Born.	Indented.	Died.	Discharged and Eloped.		
1848,	132	2	4	5	18	151		
	May,	139	0	9	4	8	138	
	June,	135	2	2	4	17	102	
	July,	165	3	2	3	20	132	
	August,	161	1	5	5	29	116	
	September,	204	7	3	4	29	145	
	October,	173	3	7	2	29	95	
	November,	146	2	8	5	24	89	
	December,	123	1	10	4	22	227	
	1849,	January,	131	4	3	1	20	69
	February,	113	4	8	2	21	52	
	March,	107	4	7	4	25	143	
<hr/>								
*1729      33      68      43      262      1459								

\* Including 397 readmissions.

## STATEMENT

Of Condition and Employment of Inmates of House of Industry, proper, April 1, 1849.

## MALES.

Attending Fires,	-	-	-	-	4
Writing and Marking Clothes,			-		2
Carpenters, 3 ; Tailors, 2 ; Barber, 1,					6
Sweepers and Soapboilers,	-	-	-		3

Attending Barn and Piggery,	-	3
Cooks and Waiters,	-	10
Shoemakers, 3; Bakers, 2; Painters, 2;	-	7
Nurses and Overseers of Wards,	-	22
Picking Oakum,	-	16
On Farm and out-door work,	-	14
Insane and Idiotic,	-	10
Sick and disabled,	-	103
		— 200
Children at School,	-	120
"    " Nurse,	-	53
		— 173
		373

## FEMALES.

Sewing and Knitting, -	-	21
Washing and Scrubbing,	-	23
Domestics at Children's School,	-	8
Nurses,	-	21
Feeble Women taking care of children,	-	18
Domestics of Superintendent,	-	3
Insane and Idiotic,	-	18
Sick and infirm,	-	93
		— 205
Children at School,	-	46
"    " Nurse,	-	44
		— 90
Total,	-	668

## GENERAL SUMMARY.

In the House March 31, 1848,	-	602
Admitted by Directors,	-	1729
Committed by Courts,	-	33
Born in the House,	-	68
		— 2432

Indented,	-	-	-	-	43	
Died,	-	-	-	-	262	
Discharged and Eloped,		-	-	-	1459	
					1764	
Remaining March 31, 1849,	-	-	-	-	668	
Average number for the year,	-	-	-	-	633	
Greatest number November 29, 1848,	-	-	-	-	742	
Least number May 24, 1848,	-	-	-	-	556	

### STATEMENT

Of the Inmates of the Deer Island Department of the House of Industry, from December 1, 1848, to March 31, 1849.

Months.	Permitted from City.	Sent from House of Industry.	From Ves- sels.	Born.	Died.	Discharged.
<b>1848</b>						
December,	118	142	00	00	3	7
<b>1849</b>						
January,	78	8	3	2	1	4
February,	52	00	23	00	17	26
March,	64	00	9	2	11	30
	<hr/> 306	<hr/> 150	<hr/> 35	<hr/> 4	<hr/> 32	<hr/> 67
Whole number admitted,	-	-	-	-	-	495
Died and discharged,	-	-	-	-	-	99
Remaining March 31, 1849,	-	-	-	-	-	396

## STATEMENT

Showing the birthplaces' of Paupers in the House of Industry and at Deer Island, April 1, 1849.

Birthplace.	House of Industry.	Deer Island.	Total.
Born in Boston,	93	15	108
Born in the United States out of Boston, - - - - -	67	7	74
Born in this Country of unnatural- ized Foreign parents, - - - - -	138	28	166
Born in Foreign Countries arrived before 1846, - - - - -	184	106	290
Born in Foreign Countries arrived in 1846, - - - - -	18	17	35
Born in Foreign Countries arrived in 1847, - - - - -	43	40	83
Born in Foreign Countries arrived in 1848, - - - - -	109	110	219
Born in Foreign Countries arrived in 1849, - - - - -	16	73	89
	—	—	—
	668	396	1,064

## STATEMENT

Of Paupers admitted to House of Industry, in the years 1828, 1838 and 1848.

	1828	1838	1848
Natives of Boston of American origin, - - - - -	178	134	102
Other persons, - - - - -	174	205	257
Foreigners, - - - - -	228	404	1,161
Children of unnaturalized For- eigners born in the United States, - - - - -	45	189	334

## STATISTICS

Of Inmates of House of Industry from April 1, 1829, to April 1, 1849.

Date April 1.	Remaining in the House.	Admitted during the following year.	Born.	Discharged and deserted	Indentured.	Died.	Average number the whole year.
1829	548	755	21	550	22	93	535
1830	638	655	20	596	50	81	558
1831	586	857	13	698	70	92	534
1832	596	872	23	702	52	171	529
1833	556	919	20	806	60	101	502
1834	527	953	28	740	62	131	541
1835	575	848	27	704	54	150	505
1836	542	790	39	666	43	124	479
1837	538	1032	30	799	18	159	564
1838	624	900	23	779	24	175	570
1839	569	834	21	694	52	120	544
1840	558	981	24	806	32	119	571
1841	606	826	27	693	32	146	551
1842	588	1106	25	817	35	160	631
1843	707	910	41	869	25	160	641
1844	614	867	41	820	30	111	549
1845	561	1183	40	969	30	196	565
1846	589	1676	39	1309	29	230	601
1847	736	1723	58	1542	49	324	611
1848	602	2070	72	1476	43	294	733
1849	1064						

## HOUSE OF REFORMATION.

In relation to this department, Mr. James O. Brown, the Teacher and principal immediate officer, remarks :

The same course of discipline and general management of the boys have been pursued the past year, as in previous years, so successful in accomplishing the good for which it was designed. And their improvement, though gradual, is such as to confirm us in the opinion of its efficacy in producing an entire reformation, in the characters and habits of the boys generally.

The accompanying tables show that the number of commitments is not so large by one half as last year. It will be seen that, while in the months of November and December of 1847 and January, February and March of 1848, there were 22 boys committed ; in the corresponding months of 1848 and 1849, there were but 6, showing a falling off of 16 ; whereas in the four months previous to November, 1847, and the corresponding months of 1848, the number of commitments was the same, viz : 14. This difference is owing, not to any improvement of the morals of the youthful portion of the community—as the report of the City Marshal will testify—but to the new receptacle for this class of boys, created by the opening of the State Reform School at Westborough.

We have apprenticed twenty-four, and they generally, so far as heard from, are doing well, a credit to themselves and the institution, and giving entire satisfaction to their masters.

With the exception of a few of the boys having been slightly affected with an ophthalmic complaint—which

soon yielded to judicious treatment—the health of the boys has been exceedingly good.

The school continues in successful operation, and after the boys overcome their habits of inattention to useful subjects, with which they enter the institution, they take great interest in their studies, and make commendable progress. As a proof of their interest in the attainment of knowledge, it may not be amiss, perhaps, to mention that they have resolved to purchase a sett of outline Maps for the school-room, and to devote a part of their play time to work, to raise the necessary amount of money.

Of the whole number in School,  
102 have attended to Arithmetic.

83     "     "     "     Geography.

33     "     "     "     Grammar.

74     "     "     "     Writing fine hand.

26     "     "     "     "     coarse hand.

They continue to enjoy the benefit of the Sabbath School, and seem to appreciate the kindness of those benevolent individuals, who devote themselves to their religious instruction.

Their employment is the same as in years past. There have been during the year 82 employed at shoemaking, 16 knitting boys' socks and gardening, and 7 at domestic work.

Those engaged in shoemaking have earned \$1,276<sup>55</sup><sub>100</sub>, making 73,810 pairs of men's, women's and children's shoes; and those in knitting have made 233 pairs of socks.

## STATEMENT

For the year ending March 31, 1489.

Months.	Committed by Court.	Returned to House.	Indented.	Discharged by Court.	Escaped.	Sent to H. of Correction.
1848						
April,	1	0	4	2	0	0
May,	2	0	7	0	1	0
June,	4	0	2	1	0	0
July,	3	0	1	0	0	0
August,	2	0	1	3	0	0
September,	5	0	1	1	1	2
October,	4	0	2	1	0	0
November,	4	0	1	2	1	0
December,	2	1	2	1	0	0
1849						
January,	0	0	1	1	0	0
February,	0	1	0	2	0	0
March,	0	0	2	0	0	1
	—	—	—	—	—	—
	27	2	24	14	3	3

## SUMMARY.

In the House March 31, 1848,	-	-	-	76
Committed since by Municipal Court,	-	-	-	4
Committed since by Police Court,	-	-	-	23
Returned to the House by Masters,	-	-	-	2

Whole number in the House during the year, 105  
 Viz: 104 boys and 1 girl.

Apprenticed,	-	-	-	-	-	-	24
Discharged by Courts,	-	-	-	-	-	-	14
Escaped, 2 boys and 1 girl,	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Sent to House of Correction,	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
							—
							44
Remaining in the House March 31, 1848,	-	-	-	-	-	-	61
Total,	-	-	-	-	-	-	105
Greatest number at one time, April 1, 1848,	-	-	-	-	-	-	76
Least number at one time, March 31, 1849,	-	-	-	-	-	-	61
Average number during the year,	-	-	-	-	-	-	66½

## TABLE

Showing the Age of Inmates of the House of Reformation when committed.

4 of 8 years.

4 " 9 "

7 " 10 "

14 " 11 "

19 " 12 "

21 " 13 "

14 " 14 "

19 " 15 "

2 " 16 "

1 " 17 "

---

105

## OFFENCES

For which the Inmates were committed.

For Stubbornness,	-	-	-	-	-	-	19
" Idle and Dissolute,	-	-	-	-	-	-	21
" Larceny,	-	-	-	-	-	-	56

For Stealing,	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
" Shop Breaking and Larceny,	-	-	-	-	-	-	7
" Breaking and entering with intent to steal,	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
							— 105

## APPRENTICED.

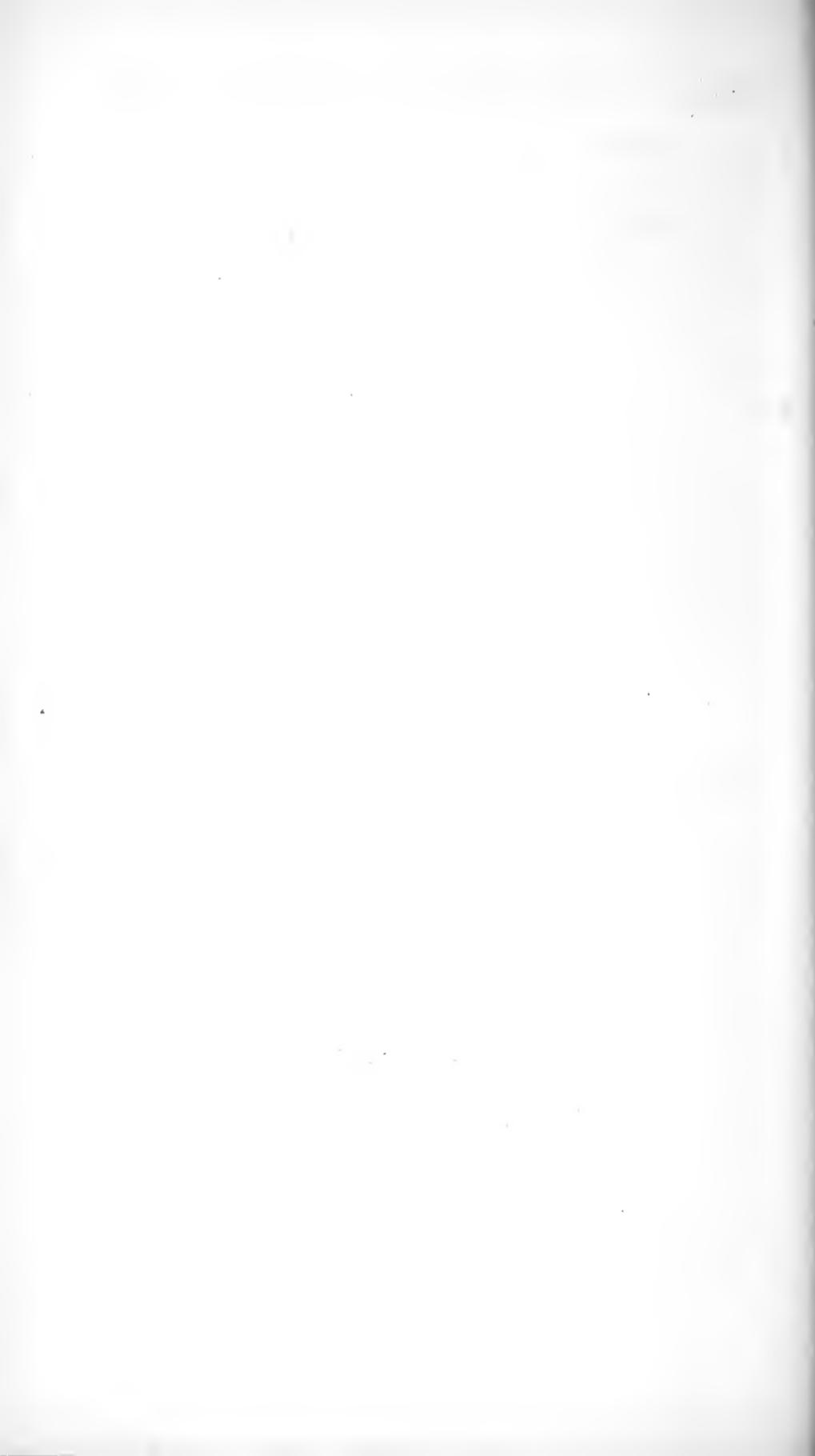
To Farmers,	-	-	-	-	-	-	11
" Shoemakers,	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
" Blacksmiths,	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
" Upholsterer,	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
" Carpet manufacturer,	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
" Carpenter,	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
" Bootmaker,	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
" Hair dresser,	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
							— 24

## STATEMENT

Showing the Birthplaces of Inmates committed to the House since March 31, 1848.

Born in Boston,	-	-	-	-	-	-	13
" Other Towns of this State,	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
" New York,	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
" British Dominions,	-	-	-	-	-	-	10
							— 27





# *City Document.—No. 12.*

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## ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

### DIRECTORS

OF THE

## HOUSES OF INDUSTRY AND REFORMATION.

APRIL 1, 1850.

635-36



Public Library

BOSTON:

City of Boston.

1850.

J. H. EASTBURN, CITY PRINTER.

*In the Board of Mayor and Aldermen,* }  
April 29, 1850.   }

Read and laid upon the table, and ordered to be  
printed.

Attest:

S. F. McCLEARY, *City Clerk.*

# REPORT.

---

*To the Honorable Mayor, Aldermen and Common Council  
of the City of Boston.*

THE Directors of the Houses of Industry and Reformation, in compliance with law and usage, present the following statements of the Expenditures and Receipts ; and of the number, condition, and employment of the inmates, for the year ending 31st March, 1850. Also, those of the Deer Island branch of the establishment for the same period.

From these, it will appear, that the gross expenditure for maintaining the Houses of Reformation and Industry, at South Boston, (including cost of introducing and distributing the Cochituate water ; extra medical attendance and nursing during the prevalence of Cholera;) has been \$44,382.14 ; and for the Deer Island department, \$46,572.82 ; this amount includes the purchase of animals and stock, farming and other implements ; and buildings deemed necessary to the efficient and economical administration of the establishment ; also, repairs to the sloop employed in conveying subjects to the island.

The receipts from sales of vegetables, boys' labor, and

other sources of income at South Boston, have been \$3,169.50; the amount received on account of the Deer Island department, (being chiefly for support of, and clothing furnished to bonded immigrants,) has been \$3,621.76. These sums, in the aggregate, amounting to \$6,791.26, have been paid into the City treasury. The Treasurer has received besides from the State, \$22,-266.03, on account of support of the State poor at Deer Island and South Boston, for the year ending with November 1st, 1849.

A comparison of these results with those of last year, will show that the fears entertained of greatly increased demands, in the City's bounty, for the support of destitute foreign immigrants, have not been realized; and it may be hoped that the recent law of the Commonwealth on the subject, will relieve both City and State, in future, of a good portion of this burden.

It appears from a statement furnished by J. B. Munroe, Esq., Superintendent of Alien Passengers, that there arrived in Boston, the past year, 34,873 immigrants, of which number 3912 had been in the State before; showing 30,961, as the actual number of new comers, and an increase of 19½ per cent. upon the preceeding year 1848.

The whole number admitted on Deer Island within the year, is 1856, which includes re-admissions, and a very considerable number which are mere removals from the ship, for the purpose of being cleansed, preparatory to their being sent to the City; showing, either that those who have arrived within the year, have been of a better class, and less dependent on public aid, or that under guidance of wiser counsels, and the stern teachings of experience, they have pushed their fortunes westward, instead of congregating as heretofore, around

the seaboard towns and cities, increasing the public burdens, and with no chance of relieving their own necessities.

The number remaining in the two establishments at the close of this year, is about the same (somewhat less) as at the same period of last year, it being then 1064, and now 1022, that is to say, at South Boston 688, and at Deer Island 334.

Instances are frequent, of applications for admission to our almshouse, of persons who have been supplied with the means of reaching Boston, by the authorities of New York, who have no claim to be received, on the ground of having landed here, but are subjects directly from Ward's Island, arriving at New York, and which New York should provide for, if charitable aid be necessary. It is said that the authorities of New York, protect themselves against imposition of this character, by requiring the master or owners of steam boats which bring them, to carry them away again, or otherwise to indemnify the city against expense on their account. It is much to be desired that a similar rule could be enforced against railroad companies, who bring us such unwelcome visitors; the practical effect of the existing system is to render the public charity tributary to their revenues.

It will be observed that the expense of maintaining the Deer Island branch of the establishment is, relatively to the number of inmates, largely in excess of the South Boston department; the reason of this difference is presumed to be too obvious to need more than this passing reference, at the same time, it may reasonably be expected that when the two shall have become united in one establishment at the island, many items of expenditure inseparable from the existing arrangement, can be dis-

pensed with, and the aggregate amount thus essentially reduced.

In view of the proposed change, it seems proper to invite attention to the necessity of some more suitable means of communication with the island ; the sloop, now employed is in many respects ill adapted for the service, and in very rough weather is not considered to be entirely safe, notwithstanding the expenses of repairing her, which will be seen to be heavy ; in connection with this subject, is the need of some proper place for the reception of subjects, while awaiting transportation.

The past year has been one of unusual mortality, owing to the prevalence of Asiatic Cholera, of which 30 out of 36 cases proved fatal, at the House of Industry ; the first occurred about the end of July, the last on the 4th October, claiming as its victims, children of the tenderest age, and many of the oldest inmates ; that its ravages were not more extensive among a class so ill able to resist its attacks, may be attributed to the prompt adoption of wholesome sanitary measures by the Superintendent, at the suggestion of the Directors, among which was the practice of daily clearing the House of all the well subjects, and quartering them in temporary tents on the grounds of the House of Reformation, and thoroughly ventilating and cleansing every part of the House. The Directors cannot here, without injustice, withhold their testimony to the untiring vigilance and devotion of Captain Friend Crane, the Superintendent during the whole time, and at all hours of day and night, in alleviating, to the utmost, the sufferings of the unfortunates, committed to his charge.

The deaths at Deer Island from the same epidemic, were 28 out of 67 cases. The first case occurred on

the 15th July, the last Sept. 18th, the disease was most strongly manifested during the week between August 30th and September 6th; from a comparison of the relative mortality, in the two Houses, it will be inferred that the air of the island is most favorable to successful treatment of this disease; this probably is the fact; very much however, is unquestionably due to the prompt attention to, and skilful treatment of, cases in the earlier stages, by the Superintendent and Physician, Dr. Moriarty, and his accomplished assistant Dr. C. A. Walker.

The report of the Medical department at Deer Island gives the whole number of cases treated during the year as follows:

Ship fever,	-	-	-	-	345,
Syphilitic,	-	-	-	-	156,
Cholera,	-	-	-	-	67,
Small Pox,	-	-	-	-	26,
Other forms of disease,	-	-	-	-	471,

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In all, 1065.

Showing this to have been rather a hospital, or quarantine establishment, than an alms house proper, and will explain in part the cause of the greater expense in carrying it on.

The moral and religious instruction of the adult inmates, and proper training of the children, have been duly provided for at South Boston; the Rev. Mr. Degen has been appointed the regular resident chaplain, and has labored, it is believed, with good success, both in the usual Sabbath services, and in more intimate private visitation to such as needed spiritual consolation; the like service has been cheerfully and gratuitously rendered in behalf of the inmates at Deer Island, by professional gentlemen of the various denominations in the

City, and occasionally by several of the laity, to very attentive, and apparently interested audiences, and a feeling of disappointment is expressed when from accidental causes, the service has been omitted.

We cannot fail in this connection, to acknowledge the valuable services of those ladies and gentlemen engaged in the Sabbath School instruction of the inmates of the South Boston houses ; no obstacles of distance, clouds or storms, are allowed to interrupt their benevolent efforts in the good cause, and they must find their highest earthly reward in the consciousness of benefits conferred on such as have no favors to bestow in return.

Due provision has also been made for the medical treatment of the inmates, under the supervision of the Board, by the appointment in November last, of Dr. Charles E. Buckingham, as the attending physician. In a report from that officer, some of the inconveniences of the present hospital accommodations are set forth, most of which however having been provided for in the new building at Deer Island, it is deemed unnecessary here to allude to ; some facts nevertheless are developed in his report, going to show the necessity of more adequate hospital accommodations *in the City* for a class of patients who have now no other recourse than the *alms house*, and yet who ought not to be *forced* into a position so repugnant to their feelings, as that of dependence on public charity, being both able and willing to pay according to their means. We give some extracts for the information of the Council, thinking it a proper subject for its consideration. " It should be fully understood, that the Hospital at South Boston, was intended for the sick of the establishment ; it has no accommodations proper for a large number of sick, including, as the House of Industry does, as many inhabitants as many towns of

the commonwealth, inhabitants too of the lowest class, many of them inebrates, and men of broken down character, and low habits; it is far from an agreeable or suitable resort for the honest and delicate, who by misfortune are now obliged to apply to it for admission.

"We are actually suffering from an influx of cast off patients from other towns, and from the Chelsea and Allen street Hospitals; those from other towns constitute a large number of the acute cases, and find their way here, I know not how, but they come even from Maine and New Hampshire. Those from the Hospitals of Chelsea and Allen street, are enough to fill a decently large ward, and are almost all chronic cases. One small pox patient was received this last week from the Massachusetts General Hospital; he is a respectable man, but his disease has compelled him to be classed among paupers, with alms house diet and nursing. Another patient, discharged from the same house within a few weeks, had been confined there to his bed in the last stage of consumption; he was forced to walk from Allen street to Purchase street, in this condition, and is now here to die. He was discharged by one of the physicians whose letter will be found among those written to the City Government, asserting that this City needs no more Hospital accommodation than it now possesses. A respectable female within ten days without any previous knowledge on her part, was taken from her bed at that Hospital *because incurable*, and brought to South Boston with an uncomfortable disease, which obliged her to be confined to the Erysipelas room, where she now lies beside a case of Typhus fever. Since the 18th of March, seven patients have been discharged from that Hospital to this, and during the year, a large number who say that they were discharged for want of room."

“ It is a curious fact, that since the question of a new Hospital has been mooted, the number of patients received from that Hospital has increased, and it is perhaps more remarkable, that a number are surgical patients; two of whom had been operated upon before being discharged; I consider this an imposition not only upon the patients, but upon your medical officers, who, however, have been gratified by the recovery of some of the patients.

“ It is fully time that the public should understand that the medical and surgical ability of this neighborhood is not confined to the officers of a single institution, and that acute cases of disease can be managed elsewhere than in Allen street, quite as well as chronic cases; and that of the two classes, the chronic had better be kept there, because a longer disease needs pure air for a longer time, and because the diet of that house may be better adapted for those who need food, than the diet of this one can be.

“ Should epidemic disease visit us this season, we have no means of receiving it, unless the supply of patients from abroad be cut off to some extent, and as I have no doubt that the cholera will visit us, I earnestly advise that measures may be early taken to withstand it.”

The school connected with the House of Industry, continues to flourish under the accomplished teachers provided, and partly compensated out of what is known as the “ Boylston fund;” under the direction of the Board of Overseers of the Poor. There are now in the school from 100 to 125 boys from 7 to 13 years old, and a recent exhibition before a large and discriminating audience, gave very satisfactory evidence of the faithfulness and earnest endeavors of both teachers and

scholars. The younger children of both sexes, receive instruction in another department of the institution, from competent female teachers. At Deer Island a school is also maintained, under charge of a gentleman well qualified for the task; the number of scholars is 48, and their progress is satisfactory to the committee who have this subject in charge.

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### HOUSE OF REFORMATION.

In relation to this department, Mr. L. D. Lincoln, (the successor of Mr. Brown,) as teacher and principal officer remarks, that the same course of instruction and discipline has been maintained as in former years, and with equally encouraging results. The number of boys consigned to this institution the past year, has been less than in previous ones, the State Reform School at Westboro' having taken off many who would otherwise have been subjects for our establishment, hence the number in October last, had decreased from 61, as reported in April, to 44; but the school at Westboro' having its full complement, none have been received there since January, and the number at South Boston very soon increased to 59, with a prospect of augmentation to the extent of its capacity. The tables accompanying this statement will exhibit the statistics of the department, and show the earnings of the boys in shoemaking to have been \$1,084.10; having made 59,590 pairs of shoes, and 212 pairs of socks, knit and consumed by themselves. The health of the boys has been generally good,—only one case (jaundice) having terminated fatally.

There have been apprenticed from the House since the last report, twenty-three boys, and the accounts so far received from them are encouraging.

Respectfully submitted,

THOMAS HOLLIS,  
SAMUEL LEEDS,  
ALFRED A. WELLINGTON,  
GEORGE WHITTEMORE,  
WILLIAM DALL,  
WILLIAM FREEMAN,  
WILLIAM WILLETT,  
DAVID KIMBALL.

*Boston, April 1st, 1850.*

## EXPENDITURES

*For the House of Industry, including the House of Reformation, from April 1, 1849, to March 31, 1850.*

Provisions,	- - - - -	19,384.09
Dry goods, clothing, bedding, shoes and leather,	- - - - -	4,021.01
Fuel,	- - - - -	4,323.08
Oil 630.75, Camphene 120.11, -	- - -	750.86
Salaries,	- - - - -	6,308.97
Buildings, carpenters' and masons' work,	- - - - -	1,765.24
Lumber, lime, and sand,	- - - - -	676.31
Furniture,	- - - - -	317.14
Soap,	- - - - -	547.35
Iron, hard, tin, and crockery ware,	- - -	775.08
Grain,	- - - - -	351.48
Straw,	- - - - -	312.02
Manure,	- - - - -	115.75
Carriage hire for Directors and Sabbath School Teachers,	- - - - -	324.07
Water fixtures and fire apparatus,	- - -	1,128.23
Plants, trees, and tools,	- - -	232.87
Printing, postage, and stationery,	- - -	319.25
Removing paupers and investigating settlements,	- - - - -	120.78
House sand, 80.64; brushes and combs, 21.93,	- - - - -	102.57
<i>Amount carried forward,</i>		\$41,876.15

	<i>Amount brought forward,</i>	\$41,876.15
Baskets, wooden ware, ladders, and ropes, -	61.54	
Gratuities to inmates, - - - -	54.77	
Boats, sails, and oars, - - - -	63.89	
Wheelwright, blacksmith, and harness work,	232.64	
Medical and surgical instruments, 1,141.10		
Medical attendance in cholera		
time, - - - - -	204.00	
Nursing cholera patients, - - -	128.00	
Boarding medical student at Bos- ton Lunatic Hospital, - - -	237.14	1,710.24
		<hr/>
Water excursion for Reformation boys, -	21.41	
Conveying paupers to the House, - - -	361.50	
		<hr/>
		\$44,382.14

### EXPENDITURES

*For Deer Island Department of the House of Industry  
from April 1, 1849, to March 31, 1850.*

Provisions, - - - - -	14,949.02
Dry goods and clothing, - - - - -	6,575.83
Shoes and leather, - - - - -	1,786.37
Salaries, - - - - -	4,407.55
Fuel, - - - - -	3,230.72
Medicine, - - - - -	1,769.12
Hard, crockery and tin ware, iron and pow- der, - - - - -	1,437.25
	<hr/>
<i>Amount carried forward,</i>	\$34,155.86

	<i>Amount brought forward,</i>	\$34,155.86
Printing, postage, and stationery,	- - - - -	153.90
Wooden ware,	- - - - -	196.39
Oil,	- - - - -	834.64
Ice,	- - - - -	163.50
Castings, and repairing stoves and grates,	- -	1,135.35
New building for Quarantine House,	- -	891.81
Lumber and lime, brick and sand,	- - - - -	736.61
Carpenters' work,	- - - - -	225.08
Painting, paints, and glass,	- - - - -	280.03
Building oven in bake house,	- - - - -	120.25
Grain and meal,	- - - - -	792.17
Horse hire and keeping,	- - - - -	503.93
Tolls and ferryage,	- - - - -	88.04
Wheelwright, shoeing, and harness work,	- -	352.98
Two yoke of oxen,	- - - - -	220.00
Seven cows,	- - - - -	261.05
One horse for farm,	- - - - -	125.00
Two horses, and two carts, and harness,	- -	365.50
One scow,	- - - - -	390.10
Wagon for sick inmates,	- - - - -	115.00
Wheelbarrows, (18)	- - - - -	72.00
Platform balance,	- - - - -	21.00
Pump and water works,	- - - - -	86.03
Seeds and Tools,	- - - - -	113.87
Straw for beds,	- - - - -	162.60
Wages and board of crew of sloop,	1,051.20	
Repairing sloop,	- - - - -	725.54
Hire of boats during repairs of sloop,	- - - - -	263.00
Dockage and wharfage,	- - - - -	100.00
		<hr/>
	<i>Amount carried forward,</i>	\$44,702.43

	<i>Amount brought forward,</i>	\$44,702.43
Nursing, 55.82; Gratuities to discharged paupers 50.34,	- - - - -	106.16
Potash, tallow, and soap,	- - - - -	575.14
Furniture, 205.63; Hospital furniture, 254.50,	- - - - -	460.13
Whitewashing,	- - - - -	160.00
Cash charged obligors,	- - - - -	89.88
Bell and hanging,	- - - - -	49.08
Clocks and repairing,	- - - - -	21.00
Coffins,	- - - - -	281.75
Conveying paupers to sloop,	- - - - -	127.25
		<hr/>
		\$46,572.82

### R E C E I P T S

*On account of Houses of Industry and Reformation, for the year ending March 31, 1850.*

Cash collected and paid into the City Treasury, viz:		
For support of Paupers from towns,	- - -	265.38
Keeping Dr. Stedman's horse,	- - -	104.00
Cash left by deceased paupers,	- - -	76.81
Labor of boys at the House of Reforma-		
tion,	- - - - -	1,084.10
Postage,	- - - - -	3.35
Rent,	- - - - -	50.00
Sales of vegetables, including fruit,	- -	980.17
" Hay,	- - - - -	128.09
" Wood 68.43; Flour 22.50,	- -	90.93
" Pigs,	- - - - -	40.00
" Oakum,	- - - - -	256.89
" Bones 34.74; old iron and rags		
" 14.04,	- - - - -	48.78
" Barrels,	- - - - -	41.00
		<hr/>
		\$3,169.50

## R E C E I P T S

*On account of Deer Island, for the year ending March 31, 1850.*

Cash collected and paid into the City Treasury:

For support and clothing bonded passengers,	3,500.49
Goods delivered from store, and wood,	88.19
Cash left by deceased paupers,	16.80
Barrels,	8.00
Pasturing,	8.28
	—————
	\$3,621.76

## S T A T E M E N T

*Of the Inmates of the House of Industry proper, for the year ending March, 31, 1850.*

Months.	Permitted.	Committed.	Born.	Died.	Discharged.	Eloped.
1849	April,	112	4	13	43	126
	May,	108	1	5	26	92
	June,	99	3	15	10	130
	July,	119		16	30	80
	August,	145	3	9	56	104
	September,	178	3	10	27	94
	October,	72		5	15	66
	November,	107	1	5	8	57
	December,	124	3	8	24	57
						7
						13
						7
1850	January,	92	1	4	35	58
	February,	93		7	19	65
	March,	124	3	7	34	101
		—	—	—	—	—
	1373	22	104	327	1030	122

## ADMISSIONS

*At Deer Island, for the year ending March 31, 1850.*

Months.		From Vessels,	From the City	Born.	Committed.	Bonded.
1849	April,	6	66			6
	May,	34	97			35
	June,	13	149	1	1	21
	July,	41	123			49
	August,	105	113	1		116
	September,	107	64			111
	October,	68	83	1		71
	November,	257	89		1	264
	December,		75	1	6	18
	1850	January,	106	107	1	118
		February,		61	1	10
		March,		62		6
		—	—	—	—	—
		737	1089	6	25	824
At the Island, March 31, 1849,						
Admitted,	-	-	-	-	-	396
Committed,	-	-	-	-	-	1826
Born,	-	-	-	-	-	25
						6
						2253
Died,	-	-	-	-	-	271
Discharged,	-	-	-	-	-	1648
Remaining,	-	-	-	-	-	334
						2253

**S T A T E M E N T**  
*Of condition and employment of Inmates of House of  
 Industry proper, April 1, 1850.*

**MALES.**

Attending Fires,	-	-	-	-	-	6
Writing and Marking Clothes,	-	-	-	-	-	2
Carpenters, 3 ; Tailors, 3 ; Barber, 1,	-	-	-	-	-	7
Sweepers and Soapboilers,	-	-	-	-	-	2
Whitewashers,	-	-	-	-	-	2
Attending Barn and Piggery,	-	-	-	-	-	3
Cooks and Waiters,	-	-	-	-	-	12
Shoemakers, 4 ; Bakers, 3 ; Painters, 3	-	-	-	-	-	10
Nurses and Overseers of Wards,	-	-	-	-	-	21
Picking Oakum,	-	-	-	-	-	25
Farming and out-door Work	-	-	-	-	-	20
Insane and Idiotic,	-	-	-	-	-	9
Sick and disabled,	-	-	-	-	-	68
						— 187
Children at School,						160
“ at Nurse,						57 217
						404

**FEMALES.**

Sewing and Knitting,	-	-	-	-	-	21
Washing and Scrubbing,	-	-	-	-	-	29
Domestics at Children's School,	-	-	-	-	-	3
Nurses,	-	-	-	-	-	23
Feeble Women taking care of Children,	-	-	-	-	-	25
Domestics of Superintendents,	-	-	-	-	-	4
Insane and Idiotic,	-	-	-	-	-	19
Sick and infirm,	-	-	-	-	-	77—201
Children at School,	-	-	-	-	-	35
“ at Nurse,	-	-	-	-	-	48—83
						— 284
Total,	-	-	-	-	-	688

## GENERAL SUMMARY.

In the House, March 31, 1849,	-	668
Admitted by Directors,	-	1373
Committed by Courts,	-	22
Born in the House,	-	104
		— 2167
Died,	-	327
Discharged and Eloped,	-	1152
Remaining, March 31, 1850,	-	688
		— 2167
Average number for the year,	-	622
Greatest number, February 7, 1850,	-	707
Least number, August 16, 1849,	-	511

## STATEMENT

*Showing the birth places of the Inmates, at House of Industry and Deer Island.*

	H. I.	D. I.
Born in Boston, of American parents,	-	92 14
“ America of foreign parents,	-	155 49
“ Massachusetts, out of Boston,	-	27 6
“ other New England States,	-	40 17
“ other States, - - -	-	24 14
“ Ireland, - - -	-	253 195
“ other foreign Countries,	-	64 17
“ British Provinces, - - -	-	33 22
	—	—
	688	334

## STATISTICS

*Of Inmates of House of Industry from April 1, 1829,  
to April 1, 1850.*

Date, April 1.	Remaining in the House	Admitted during the following year.	Born.	Discharged and deserted	Indentured.	Died.	Average number the whole year.
1829	548	755	21	550	22	93	535
1830	638	655	20	596	50	81	558
1831	586	857	13	698	70	92	534
1832	596	872	23	702	52	171	529
1833	556	919	20	806	60	101	502
1834	527	953	28	740	62	131	541
1835	575	848	27	704	54	150	505
1836	542	790	39	666	43	124	479
1837	538	1032	30	799	18	159	564
1838	624	900	23	779	24	175	570
1839	569	834	21	694	52	120	544
1840	558	981	24	806	32	119	571
1841	606	826	27	693	32	146	551
1842	588	1106	25	817	35	160	631
1843	707	910	41	869	25	160	641
1844	614	867	41	820	30	111	549
1845	561	1183	40	969	30	196	565
1846	589	1676	39	1309	29	230	601
1847	736	1723	58	1542	49	324	611
1848	602	2070	72	1476	43	294	733
1849	1064	3246	110	2780	20	598	972
1850	1022						

## HOUSE OF REFORMATION.

*Statement for the year ending March 31, 1850.*

Committed by Court,	-	-	-	-	-	29
Returned to House by master,	-	-	-	-	-	1
In the House March 31, 1849,	-	-	-	-	-	61-91
<hr/>						
Apprenticed,	-	-	-	-	-	23
Discharged by court,	-	-	-	-	-	5
Escaped,	-	-	-	-	-	3
Died,	-	-	-	-	-	1-32
<hr/>						
Remaining in the House March 31, 1850,						59
<hr/>						
Greatest number at one time, April 1, 1849,						61
Least      "      "      "      October 7, 1849,						44
Average      "      during the year,						52½

## T A B L E

*Showing the age of Inmates, when committed.*

2	of	8 years
2	"	9 "
10	"	10 "
11	"	11 "
20	"	12 "
18	"	13 "
12	"	14 "
16	"	15 "
<hr/>		
91		

## O F F E N C E S

*For which the Inmates were committed.*

Larceny,	-	-	-	-	-	52
Idle and dissolute,	-	-	-	-	-	19
Stubbornness,	-	-	-	-	-	10

Breaking and entering,	-	-	-	-	3
Shop breaking and larceny,	-	-	-	-	3
Shop breaking,	-	-	-	-	2
Stealing,	-	-	-	-	1
Vagabond,	-	-	-	-	1
					— 91

## A P P R E N T I C E D .

To Farmers,	-	-	-	-	7
Shoemakers,	-	-	-	-	9
Bootmakers,	-	-	-	-	3
Harnessmaker,	-	-	-	-	1
Butcher,	-	-	-	-	1
Blacksmith,	-	-	-	-	1
Iron founder,	-	-	-	-	1
					— 23

## S T A T E M E N T

*Showing the birth places of Inmates committed to the  
House since March 31, 1849.*

Born in Boston,	-	-	-	-	8
other towns of this State,	-	-	-	-	2
New Hampshire,	-	-	-	-	1
Maine,	-	-	-	-	2
Rhode Island,	-	-	-	-	2
New-York,	-	-	-	-	2
West Indies,	-	-	-	-	1
British Dominions,	-	-	-	-	11
					— 29



# ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

DIRECTORS

OF THE

HOUSES OF INDUSTRY AND REFORMATION,

A P R I L, 1851.



*City Document.—No. 27.*

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# ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

DIRECTORS

OF THE

HOUSES OF INDUSTRY AND REFORMATION,

APRIL, 1851.

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BOSTON:

1851.

J. H. EASTBURN, CITY PRINTER.

*In Board of Mayor and Aldermen,*

*April 28, 1851.*

Laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

S. F. McCLEARY, *City Clerk.*

# REPORT.

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*To the Honorable Mayor, Aldermen, and Common Council of the City of Boston.*

IN compliance with the statute and yearly custom, the Directors of the Houses of Industry and Reformation here-with most respectfully present their annual Report of the expenditures, management and condition of the institutions under their care.

The number of inmates remaining March 31, 1851, in the

House of Industry at South Boston,	.	792
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Do.	at Deer Island,	.	501
-----	-----------------	---	-----

Do.	of Reformation,	.	83
-----	-----------------	---	----

Total,	.	.	.	.	.	1376
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being 295 more than last year at the same time.

Tables annexed will exhibit the monthly admissions and discharges during the past year.

Expenditure the past year, ending March 31, 1851, for conducting the establishment at South Boston, viz.: House of Industry and House of Reformation was \$42,925.49.

And there has been received during that time for sales

of vegetables and fruit, and for labor of boys making shoes, and other sources—\$3,000.33. See Table of Receipts.

For maintaining the establishment at Deer Island for the same period, \$44,428.49 ; and there has been received for the support, clothing and medical treatment of bonded passengers and other sources, \$4,517.54. See Table.

In addition to the above we have received from the State, for the year ending November 1, 1850, for the support of State paupers at South Boston and Deer Island, \$20,471.28 ; which amount has been paid into the City Treasury.

It is obvious that the expenses attending the support and management of two almost distinct establishments, the one at South Boston and the other at Deer Island, with two distinct corps of officers, fuel, &c., for each establishment, will be greatly reduced when both shall be united in one, at our new home on the Island.

And here it may be proper to remark, that it is expected that the new building at Deer Island will be ready for occupancy some time before the close of the ensuing summer, when it is expected that all the inmates connected with the Houses of Industry and Boylston School will be removed to that place, leaving the Reformation Department in the same building they now occupy at South Boston.

As regards the employment of inmates, all of them, as far as they are able, are required to labor ; the most rugged of the men and older boys upon the farm and grounds connected with the Institution ; the more feeble are employed picking oakum, mending shoes, &c., which latter operations also furnish in-door work for many in cold and stormy weather.

Although the income from picking oakum is small, yet it furnishes employment for those, who, but for this, might

not otherwise be so well occupied. Some constant regular employment is highly important in a large institution like ours, and, in fact, is absolutely indispensable for the maintenance of good order and a proper discipline.

The females who are able, are employed in sewing, making and repairing clothing, washing, ironing, nursing the sick, taking care of young children and house work.

Some labor is also performed in the garden during summer and harvest by a portion of the boys connected with the Boylston School. From many years of observation and experience, we are convinced that agricultural and its kindred branches of labor are among the most desirable and important; conducing in a high degree, to improve and secure the health of those, who are exercised thereby.

The boys in the Reformation Department are mostly employed making women's and children's shoes, and a few of the smaller boys are engaged in knitting socks for themselves and their companions.

The Directors have been exceedingly desirous of finding some kind of light and suitable work for the lads in the Boylston Asylum, that will occupy a portion of their time, and in which they will feel interested ; some experiments to this end have been made, but as yet no plan, combining the necessary and indispensable requisites and adapted to all the circumstances has been adopted.

The Boylston School continues to maintain its standing and importance in our estimation ; and we believe a work is done here which can only be appreciated by those who are placed in circumstances to witness some of its final results.

The mild and excellent discipline by which this School is conducted, the correct deportment of its members, together with the gradual and manifest improvement in their

manners and studies, reflect much credit upon those, who have had the care and education of the lads of this department.

As formerly the salaries of the Teachers and Chaplain of the establishment at South Boston are paid by the Overseers of the Poor, from funds in their possession, known as the "Boylston Fund."

The management of the Reformation Department, during the past year, has been conducted in a manner highly satisfactory to the Board, and, we hope and trust, with advantage to all concerned. For a more full account of this department we refer to the return made by the teacher, Mr. L. D. Lincoln, which is appended.

The Sabbath School, connected with both the Reformation and Boylston departments, has been conducted as heretofore by the voluntary and cheerful labors of several ladies and gentlemen from the city, and we are happy to know that their labors have been highly beneficial.

The Directors received a notice from the City Government, in February last, to fit up apartments at Deer Island for the reception of female juvenile offenders ;—in accordance with that order, we made the best provision our circumstances allowed ; and intend, as the numbers increase, to make such other appropriate and necessary arrangements as the nature of the case may require. Since the passage of this order we have received five girls who were committed by the Police Court.

That the deplorable condition of a large and increasing number of female youth in our city required the attention of the Government, cannot for a moment be questioned ; and past experience has abundantly established that unless the remedy is applied before the child has grown old in her sinful practices, the usual educational and reformatory appliances for the young will prove unavailing ; and the

only alternative left them is some House of Refuge or Magdalen Asylum.

If parents fail to exercise proper government and restraint over their children, and neglect entirely the means so abundantly and freely provided for their instruction, permitting and often encouraging them for some trifling gain to roam about the streets day and night, miserably clad, exposed to severe temptation, and advancing from step to step in vice, they ought not to complain when such children are taken from them and placed where they can be instructed and trained in the paths of virtue and knowledge, and thus saved from inevitable ruin.

The nature and extent of the arrangements, which will be found necessary to be made for this class of youth, can only be known by experience ; for if, as heretofore, parents and guardians are, by the measures of the Government, awakened to a sense of duty, and withdraw children of this class from the streets to avoid their being arrested, then less extensive preparations will obviously be required.

The number of persons committed by the Court to the House of Industry, particularly to the Deer Island branch, has somewhat increased during the past year ; we are aware that there are those, not connected with this Board, who question the propriety of this course, but the Directors and officers of the institution are in favor of and encourage the practice, being for several reasons convinced of its propriety. In many instances the excessive use of intoxicating drink may be regarded rather as a disease than a crime, for frequently, after a period of restraint, these unfortunate individuals are found among the most useful, exemplary and orderly persons under our care.

The Judges of the Police Court, whose wisdom and discretion we have always appreciated in this whole matter,

also commit to our House, women who have infant children, it being, under all the circumstances, the most suitable place for them.

Notwithstanding our accommodations at South Boston and Deer Island have been during the past year barely sufficient for the number of inmates to be provided for, the general health of the inmates has been good.

The ship fever at the Island, although always a source of much solicitude and care, and greatly augmenting the labors of the Physician and officers, seems to have been less malignant and fatal than heretofore.

In this connexion we are happy to make favorable mention of the Medical officers connected with the Institutions. Their constant and unwearied attention to the sick and suffering, generally, and the success which has crowned their efforts the past year in the treatment of Ship Fever, especially, merit and demand the warmest approbation of the Directors.

There being no other place provided for Small Pox patients we have been obliged to receive them at South Boston, and at one period the cases increased to such an extent that we considered it necessary to cause additional accommodations to be made on the premises for their reception. The Directors would here avail themselves of this opportunity to respectfully recommend to the Government, that some other provision be made for this class of patients, with a view to the welfare and comfort of the sick and a due regard to the wishes and safety of the community.

We have had several attacks of Ophthalmia among the children the past year, and at this time there are a number of cases more or less severe; every effort has been made to expel this terrible scourge from our institution, and although it has been considerably modified and con-

trolled by efficient treatment, yet it still lingers, and periodically revives without any manifest cause.

The returns from several of the officers, made by our direction, which we herewith annex, will present a more detailed account of their several departments. We also annex an interesting communication received from the Superintendent of the Sabbath School.

In concluding this report the Directors take especial pleasure in expressing the high appreciation they entertain for the continued confidence and readiness of the Government to aid and sustain them in the discharge of their responsible duties.

THOMAS HOLLIS,  
SAMUEL LEEDS,  
ALFRED A. WELLINGTON.  
WILLIAM DALL,  
WILLIAM FREEMAN,  
DAVID KIMBALL,  
WILLIAM WILLETT,  
JOHN FLINT,  
NATHANIEL BREWER.

HOUSE OF INDUSTRY AND REFORMATION—  
FROM CAPT. FRIEND CRANE, SUPERINTEN-  
DENT,

To THE DIRECTORS :

GENTLEMEN,—Agreeable to your request I respectfully submit a few statements in reference to the institutions under my charge : during the past year, the number of inmates has been as high as eight hundred and thirty-six, this number being an increase of one hundred and twenty-nine over the previous year: notwithstanding this large number and the crowded state of the institution, there has been less severe sickness and mortality, during the past than in former years, still a large proportion of the adult inmates admitted have been the subject of disease, many of them of a chronic character, and many of the children received into the house have miserable constitutions by inheritance.

There has been no considerable alteration or improvement to call forth the expenditure of money during the past year.

The introduction of the Cochituate Water has proved a great accession to the comfort, health and happiness of all within the institutions, and it is believed that it is owing to the free introduction of this element that much of the general good health of the inmates is to be attributed.

In conclusion I may be allowed to indulge the hope that the institutions under my charge have, in some degree, answered the purpose for which they were intended, the sick have been well cared for, the children improved and instructed, and the Reformation Department not without some good results.

HOUSE OF REFORMATION—FROM L. D. LINCOLN, TEACHER.

To THE DIRECTORS,

GENTLEMEN,—During the past year the inmates have increased to 83, being an excess of 24 over the previous year, the largest number at one time being 89, this may be accounted for without attributing it to increase of crime, the State Reform School at Westboro' being full, the Courts, have discontinued sending from Suffolk County. Since my last report no important change has been made in the discipline or employment of the Boys, our government is firm and decided, yet humane and kind, endeavoring to obtain their confidence we govern by love rather than fear, the grade system is continued, that being the best mode to excite self respect and emulation. The health of the boys has been good, no death has occurred the past year.

The commitments during the year have been 76—51 by Police Court, 24 by Municipal Court, and one returned by his master.

Of the whole number in school during the year,

79 have studied Practical Arithmetic,

63 " " Mental, do.

29 " " Grammar,

91 " attended to Writing.

A large majority of the Boys when admitted are very ignorant, not knowing the alphabet, and in almost every case they have not attended school for a long time previous to their commitment; their ages average less than in former years, which reduces the income from their labor. During the past year they have made 61,140 pairs

shoes, mostly children's, for which there has been received and paid into the City Treasury \$773.35. The smallest boys are employed in knitting. 457 pairs woollen socks have been delivered to the House of Industry.

Since the last report an addition of about 200 volumes has been made to the Library; these books are sought for and read with much interest and profit by the Boys.

We are frequently visited by young men, who were apprenticed from this institution; they appear well and express much gratitude for the benefits received here. Of the 24 apprenticed during the year most of them are doing well.

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#### CHAPLAIN'S REPORT—REV. HENRY V. DEGEN.

TO THE DIRECTORS :

GENTLEMEN,—Sixteen months have elapsed since I entered upon the duties connected with the Chaplaincy of the Institutions under your care and direction. During that period, I have been in a condition to learn more of human nature, in the various phases it assumes, in childhood and old age, among the vicious and unfortunate, the ignorant and degraded, than at any previous period in my life or ministry. To adapt oneself to the different classes with whom the chaplain is here brought in contact, requires a talent which time and experience alone can secure. What progress I have made in the accomplishment of this end, and how far I have succeeded in meeting the spiritual wants of the inmates, are matters of which others of course must judge.

The Institutions, in which I have labored, though under the same general superintendence, furnish aspects so different from each other, that I take the liberty of noticing them separately.

### 1. THE HOUSE OF INDUSTRY.

This Institution is chiefly made up of foreign paupers. Some have been sent here by the Police and other Courts for vagrancy, intemperance and other minor offences, others have been brought here by misfortune, sickness or accident. All these, unless sick, or employed in taking care of the sick, attend public service every Sabbath morning —and it affords me pleasure in saying, that a more attentive and apparently interested audience, it has never been my lot to address. How much of the seed thus sown falls into good ground bringing forth fruit unto life, Eternity alone can disclose. That it promotes a spirit of subordination and aids in the discipline of the Institution, I believe all are ready to concede.

It has been my custom to visit the Hospital weekly, and oftener when circumstances required it. In these visitations I pass from bed to bed, conversing with each occupant and closing my interview with prayer. These are decidedly the most favorable seasons for religious conference. Subdued and humbled by affliction, the mind is easily led, on the one hand to review the past and contemplate its bearings upon the future, and on the other to listen to the terms on which God will forgive “sins that are past” and open a “door of hope” to the guilty and condemned.

I have often felt in my visits to the sick room, the need of a good supply of books; while some are too sick to read, many who are in a convalescent state find this a pleasant way of relieving the tedium of their confinement.

In this connexion I beg leave to acknowledge the receipt of a package of books from Amos Lawrence, Esq., of our City, of which I have been endeavoring to make a judicious distribution.

Notwithstanding the frequency with which death has made its ravages among us, none have received sepulture without appropriate funeral service.

## II. THE HOUSE OF REFORMATION AND BOYLSTON SCHOOL.

These Institutions though occupying one building, are nevertheless separate and distinct. The former made up of Juvenile delinquents, furnishes a field, where the chaplain may find ample scope for christian effort. The boys of this department are mostly of a class, who are not so far sunk in crime as to be beyond the reach of hope. A few there are, however, who have become so hardened by long continuance in sin, that they not only repel the good that would be done to them, but check as far as possible a reformatory influence on the rest. Notwithstanding this, few remain here long without giving evidence of the good derived from the wholesome discipline exercised by the gentleman who has charge of this department and his assistants. My own labors among them, owing to reasons heretofore given to your Board, have been chiefly confined to the Sabbath.

With the Boys of the Boylston School my intercourse has been more intimate. Residing within the precincts of the Institution, I have enjoyed every facility for associating with them. In their School Room, in my Study, and on their play grounds I have engaged with them in familiar conversation. Their affection and confidence are easily won, and once gained, there is little in their hearts they are disposed to conceal. It has been my endeavor at such times to instil into their minds those practical

and spiritual truths which fit for this life and prepare for another.

On Sabbath afternoon, the boys of both departments assemble for public worship. In my preparation for this service, I have had an eye to the capacity of my juvenile audience, and have sought in the selection of my subject, and the manner of its illustration to both profit and please.

In conclusion allow me to add that from the Superintendent and other officers I have ever met with a hearty and cheerful co-operation. Their unremitting attention to the sick and their apparent anxiety to render comfortable the condition of the unfortunates under their care, no less than their personal kindness to me has greatly won my esteem—and I cannot but rejoice, that while in our Institutions, there is nothing to tempt the indolent, there is much to render them a pleasant asylum to the poor and unfortunate.

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FROM THE SUPERINTENDENT OF THE SABBATH SCHOOL—GEORGE D. DUTTON.

To THE DIRECTORS:

GENTLEMEN,—In complying with your request that a statement of the condition of the Sabbath Schools connected with the Boylston and Reformation departments under your charge, be submitted to you; in behalf of the ladies and gentlemen associated with me, I give you the following brief report.

Twelve gentlemen and six ladies are now engaged as teachers for the fourteen classes into which the two schools are divided, consisting of from twelve to twenty-four pupils each. These teachers have mostly been employed from one to three years, and in a few instances much longer.

More than two years since, the Chaplain, who had formerly superintended the Sabbath School, desired to be released from this responsibility, that he might be enabled to devote more attention to the inmates of the House of Industry; since which, at the request of the teachers, I have acted in this capacity.

In behalf of the teachers, I am happy to say we feel a deep interest in the scholars and are well repaid for any sacrifice or effort we may make, in the marked improvement we discover in the physical, moral and religious state of the boys during the past few years; much of this we attribute to the faithfulness and manifest capacity of the resident officers and teachers, who watch over and labor with them during the week, as well as the result of the labors of the Chaplain upon the Sabbath and other days.

We leave for South Boston, as you are aware, in a carriage of your providing, at half past eight, A. M.; we find the classes arranged and usually awaiting our arrival. After the opening exercises, which consist of reciting the lesson which has been committed during the week, the reading of a Psalm or other portion of Scripture, and prayer, the teachers occupy from a half to three-fourths of an hour with their respective classes, when the school is called to order, an address is made or extracts read, and then closed with singing by one of the departments, the leader playing the organ.

All the public exercises of the School, such as reading, reciting, and singing, are performed alternately by the two departments, and no inconsiderable interest is imparted to

them by the perfect precision, distinctness, and harmony, with which they pronounce their sentences, the result, evidently, of much previous training.

Distinguished strangers and other gentlemen are frequently invited to accompany us to the School to make the address at the close, thus adding to the beneficial effect of the School, by furnishing a pleasing variety and increasing the interest of the boys. These gentlemen have almost universally remarked, that they never witnessed a School where such perfect order and good decorum prevailed and where the lessons appeared to be more perfectly committed.

We hope impressions have been made and principles instilled, which, in connection with their other privileges, may result in the future usefulness and permanent good of these pupils.

## EXPENDITURES

For the House of Industry, including the House of Reformation, from April 1, 1850, to March 31, 1851.

Gratuities to inmates, - - - - -	72 53
Apprehending runaways from House of Reformation, - - - - -	22 98
House sand, - - - - -	80 64
Fire works for 4th July, - - - - -	27 63
Tuning organ and piano, - - - - -	10 75
New wagon and cart, - - - - -	211 00
Team Horse, - - - - -	170 00
Wheelwright, blacksmith, and harness work,	224 63
Trees, plants, seed and tools, - - - - -	99 80
Manure, - - - - -	195 06
Swine, - - - - -	47 20
	<hr/>
	\$42,925 49

### RECEIPTS.

On account of Houses of Industry and Reformation for the year ending March 31, 1851.

Cash collected and paid into the City Treasury, viz :

For support of Paupers from Towns, - - -	\$193 01
" keeping Dr. Stedman's horse, - - -	104 00
" cash left by deceased Paupers, - - -	100 80
" labor of boys at the House of Reformation,	780 80
" Postage, - - - - -	11 83
" repairing a Plough, - - - - -	11 57
" sales of Vegetables and Fruit, - - -	1,392 39
" " Hay, \$54 06 ; Clothing, \$11 05;	65 11
" " Barrels, \$59 84 ; Plants and Seeds, \$23 84, - - - - -	83 68
" " Flour and wood, - - - - -	106 13
" " Old iron, rags and bones, - - -	99 51
" Board of Patients from U. S Marine Hospital,	51 50
	<hr/>
	\$3,000 33

## EXPENDITURES

For Deer Island Department of the House of Industry  
from April 1, 1850, to March 31, 1851.

Provisions,	-	-	-	\$9,801 53
Groceries,	-	-	-	4,460 82
Hospital stores,	-	-	-	987 24
Medicine, including surgical instruments,	-	-	-	\$1,505 01
Operating chair,	-	-	-	134 55
				-----
Dry goods and clothing,	-	-	-	1,639 56
Shoes and leather,	-	-	-	5,770 68
Hard, crockery, tin and iron ware,				1,805 68
Salaries,	-	-	-	1,146 78
Fuel,	-	-	-	3,722 83
Postage, stationery, printing and school books,	-	-	-	2,966 10
Grain and Meal,	-	-	-	289 93
Oil,	-	-	-	1,381 35
Potash, tallow and soap,	-	-	-	789 40
Painting, paints, glass and brushes,				680 42
Castings, and repairing stoves, grates and ranges,	-	-	-	459 20
Furniture and repairs,	-	-	-	497 39
Straw for beds,	-	-	-	134 38
Wooden ware, mats and brooms,	-	-	-	177 95
House sand,	-	-	-	237 26
Lime, \$35 99; white and yellow washing, \$20 00,	-	-	-	55 74
Tolls and ferryage,	-	-	-	55 99
Timber,	-	-	-	117 50
				435 84

Pork barrels and hoops, - - -	28 25
Carriage hire for Directors and Chaplain, - - - -	284 30
Horse keeping, - - - -	143 38
Covered wagon for conveying sick from wharf to Hospital, - - -	200 00
Repairing carriages and harness, - -	72 50
Wheelwright and blacksmith work,	302 30
Garden seeds and tools, - - -	93 58
Labor, mowing, - - - -	55 11
Nursing, 26 25 ; Truckage, 18 39,	44 64
Ice, - - - - -	320 38
Gratuities to discharged paupers,	67 42
Removing paupers, - - -	43 07
Conveying paupers to sloop, - -	179 25
Cash charged obligors - -	21 13
Repairs of sloop Ellen Elizabeth, .	\$149 76
Steering wheel, cordage, oars, re- pairs of sails of sloop, - - -	222 86
Hire of boat during repairs of sloop,	68 00
Wages and board of crew of sloop,	1,336 06
Dockage and wharfage, - - -	100 00
	—
Coffins, - - - - -	1,876 68
336 00	
Boring for water, iron pipe and re- pairing pumps, - - - -	199 12
Carting 622 1-4 squares of earth for filling up, - - - - -	777 81
Building tombs, including materials,	1,770 00
	—
	2,746 93
	—
	\$44,428 49

## RECEIPTS

On account of Deer Island Department, for the year ending March 31, 1851.

Cash collected and paid into the City Treasury,							
For support and clothing bonded passengers, -	3,961	11					
" " of paupers from Towns and Individuals, 290	46						
" Cash from Catholic priest left by an inmate, 97	00						
" " left by deceased paupers, -	-	7	24				
" Sales of hides and calf skins, -	-	14	14				
" " wood and goods from store, -	-	64	21				
" " barrels, 41 11. Postages, 10 02, -	51	13					
" Carting materials for builder of Tombs, -	15	25					
" Boat and rigging picked up, -	-	17	00				
						\$4,517	54

## STATEMENT

Of the Inmates of the House of Industry proper for the year ending March 31, 1851.

Months.	Admitted.	Committed.	Born.	Died.	Discharged.	Eloped.
1850	April, 124	2	4	23	125	11
	May, 136	1	7	27	132	20
	June, 112	2	13	18	103	12
	July, 120	1	10	16	85	11
	August, 109	0	10	14	112	7
	Sept'r, 126	1	5	15	84	11
	October, 112	3	11	18	63	8
	November, 93	0	7	5	74	7
	December, 122	5	9	14	50	11
	1851 January, 119	9	8	17	62	8
	February, 106	1	5	19	61	12
	March, 91	5	7	14	115	8
	1370	30	96	200	1066	126

## GENERAL SUMMARY.

In the House March 31, 1850,	-	688	
Admitted by Directors,	-	1370	
Committed by Court,	-	30	
Born in the House,	-	96	
			— 2,184
Average number for the year,	-	694	
Greatest number March 5, 1851,	-	836	
Least number July 17, 1850,	-	603	
			—
Discharged and Eloped,	-	1192	
Died,	-	200	
Remaining March 31, 1851,	-	732	
			— 2,184

## STATEMENT

Of condition and employment of Inmates of House of Industry proper, April 1, 1851.

## MALES.

Attending Fires,	-	-	-	7	
Writing and Marking Clothes,	-			2	
Carpenters, 3; Tailors, 4; Barbers, 2;				9	
Sweepers and Soapboilers,	-	-		3	
Whitewashers,	-	-	-	2	
Attending Barn and Piggery,	-			3	
Cooks and Waiters,	-	-	-	14	
Shoemakers, 4; Bakers, 3; Painters, 3;				10	
Nurses an Overseers of Wards,	-			23	
Picking Oakum,	-	-	-	32	
Farming and out-door Work,	-			26	
Insane and Idiotic,	-	-	-	8	
Sick and disabled,	-	-	-	75	
					214
Children at School,	-	-	-	179	
" at Nurse,	-	-	-	50	
					229
					443

## FEMALES.

Sewing and Knitting,	-	-	26
Washing and Scrubbing,	-	-	38
Domestics at Children's School,	-	-	2
Nurses,	-	-	28
Feeble Women taking care of Children,	-	-	33
Domestics of Superintendents,	-	-	4
Insane and Idiotic,	-	-	24
Sick and Infirm,	-	-	85
			—
Children at School,	-	-	60
" at Nurse,	-	-	49
			—
Total,	-	-	109
			—
			349
			—
			792

## ADMISSIONS

At Deer Island for the year ending March 31, 1851.

Months.	From Vessels.	From the City.	Born.	Committed.	Bonded.
1850	April	4	72	3	11
	May	79	89	0	3
	June	27	81	1	11
	July	12	109	0	26
	August	5	92	0	31
	September	7	88	0	48
	October	3	73	1	25
	November	0	80	1	39
	December	74	82	1	39
					81
	1851				
January	9	84	3	22	29
	February	14	72	2	14
	March	53	110	2	33
	—	—	—	—	—
	287	1032	14	302	353

## GENERAL SUMMARY.

At the Island March 31, 1850,	-	334
Admitted from City, -	-	1032
Admitted from vessels, -	-	287
Committed by Police Court, -	-	302
Born, -	-	14
		— 1,969
Died, -	-	171
Discharged, -	-	1297
Remaining March 31, 1851, -	-	501
		— 1,969
Average number for the year,	-	398
Greatest number December 19, 1850, -	-	523
Least number April 25, 1850, -	-	276

## STATEMENT

Of the condition and employment of Inmates at Deer Island,  
March 31, 1851.

## MALES.

Sick, -	-	-	-	-	95
Infirm, -	-	-	-	-	9
Nurses, Attendants and Keepers of Rooms,					14
On Farm and out of doors, -	-	-	-		20
Carpenters 2, Blacksmiths 2, Shoemakers 2,					
Washrooms 2, Washhouse 1, Firemen 3,					
Kitchens 3, Tinker 1, Tailor 1, Barber 1,					
Baker 1, Cooper 1, Painter 1, Stable 1,					
Whitewashers 4, Watchmen 8, Men of all work 3—37					
				—	175
Boys at School, -	-	-	-	103	
“ at Nurse, -	-	-	-	8	
				—	111
Total -	-	-			286

FEMALES.						
Sick,	-	-	-	-	-	103
Infirm,	-	-	-	-	-	6
Nurses, Attendants, &c.,	-	-	-	-	-	16
Care of children,	-	-	-	-	-	8
Domestics,	-	-	-	-	-	3
Cooks,	-	-	-	-	-	13
Washing, Scrubbing, &c.,	-	-	-	-	-	18
					—	169
Girls at School,	-	-	-	-	-	34
" at Nurse,	-	-	-	-	-	12
					—	46
Total Females,	-	-	-	-	-	215
Total Males,	-	-	-	-	-	286
					—	501
Of the above sick are—Ship Fever,	-	-	-	-	-	96
Other diseases,	-	-	-	-	-	102
					—	198
Cases of Ship Fever during the year,	-	-	-	-	-	431

### STATEMENT

Showing the birth places of the Inmates at the House of Industry and Deer Island, March 31, 1851.

	House Ind.	Deer Isl.
Born in Boston of American parents,	105	17
" America, of Foreign parents,	185	93
" Massachusetts, out of Boston,	16	9
" other New England States,	42	33
" other States, - - -	23	9
" Ireland, - - -	343	277
" other Foreign countries, - - -	42	28
" British Provinces, - - -	36	35
	—	—
	792	501

## STATISTICS

Of Inmates of House of Industry from April 1, 1829,  
to April 1, 1851.

Years.	Remaining in the House.	Admitted dur- ing the following year.	Born.	Discharged and deserted.	Indented.	Died.	Average num- ber the whole year.
1829	548	755	21	550	22	93	535
1830	638	655	20	596	50	81	558
1831	586	857	13	698	70	92	534
1832	596	872	23	702	52	171	529
1833	556	819	20	806	60	101	502
1834	527	953	28	740	62	131	541
1835	575	848	27	704	54	150	505
1836	542	790	39	666	43	124	479
1837	558	1032	30	799	18	159	564
1838	624	900	23	779	24	175	570
1839	569	834	21	694	52	120	544
1840	558	981	24	806	32	119	571
1841	606	826	27	693	32	146	551
1842	588	1106	25	817	35	160	631
1843	707	910	41	869	25	169	641
1844	614	867	41	820	30	111	549
1845	561	1183	40	969	30	196	565
1846	589	1676	39	1309	29	230	601
1847	736	1723	58	1542	49	324	611
1848	602	2070	72	1476	43	294	733
1849	1064	3246	110	2780	20	598	972
1850	1022	3021	110	2471	18	371	1192
1851	1293						

## HOUSE OF REFORMATION.

## STATEMENT

For the year ending March 31, 1851.

Committed by Court,	-	-	75	
Returned to House by master,	-	-	1	
In the House March 31, 1850,	-	-	59	
			—	135
Apprenticed,	-	-	24	
Discharged,	-	-	23	
"    to House of Industry,	-	-	3	
Sent to House of Correction by Court,			4	
Sent to Sea,	-	-	1	
Remaining in the House March 31, 1851,			83	
			—	135
Least number at one time, June 6, 1850,			57	
Greatest "    "    "    March 13, 1851,			89	
Average "    during the year,		-	76	

## T A B L E

Showing the ages of Inmates when committed.

1 of 7 years.

3	"	8	"
7	"	9	"
18	"	10	"
17	"	11	"
21	"	12	"
24	"	13	"
23	"	14	"
13	"	15	"
5	"	16	"
2	"	17	"
1	"	18	"

---

135

## APPRENTICED.

To Farmers,	-	-	-	-	-	-	7
" Boot and Shoemakers,	-	-	-	-	-	-	12
" Blacksmith,	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
" Ropemaker,	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
" Carriage-maker,	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
" Tinman,	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
" Shipmaster,	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
							—
							24

## OFFENCES

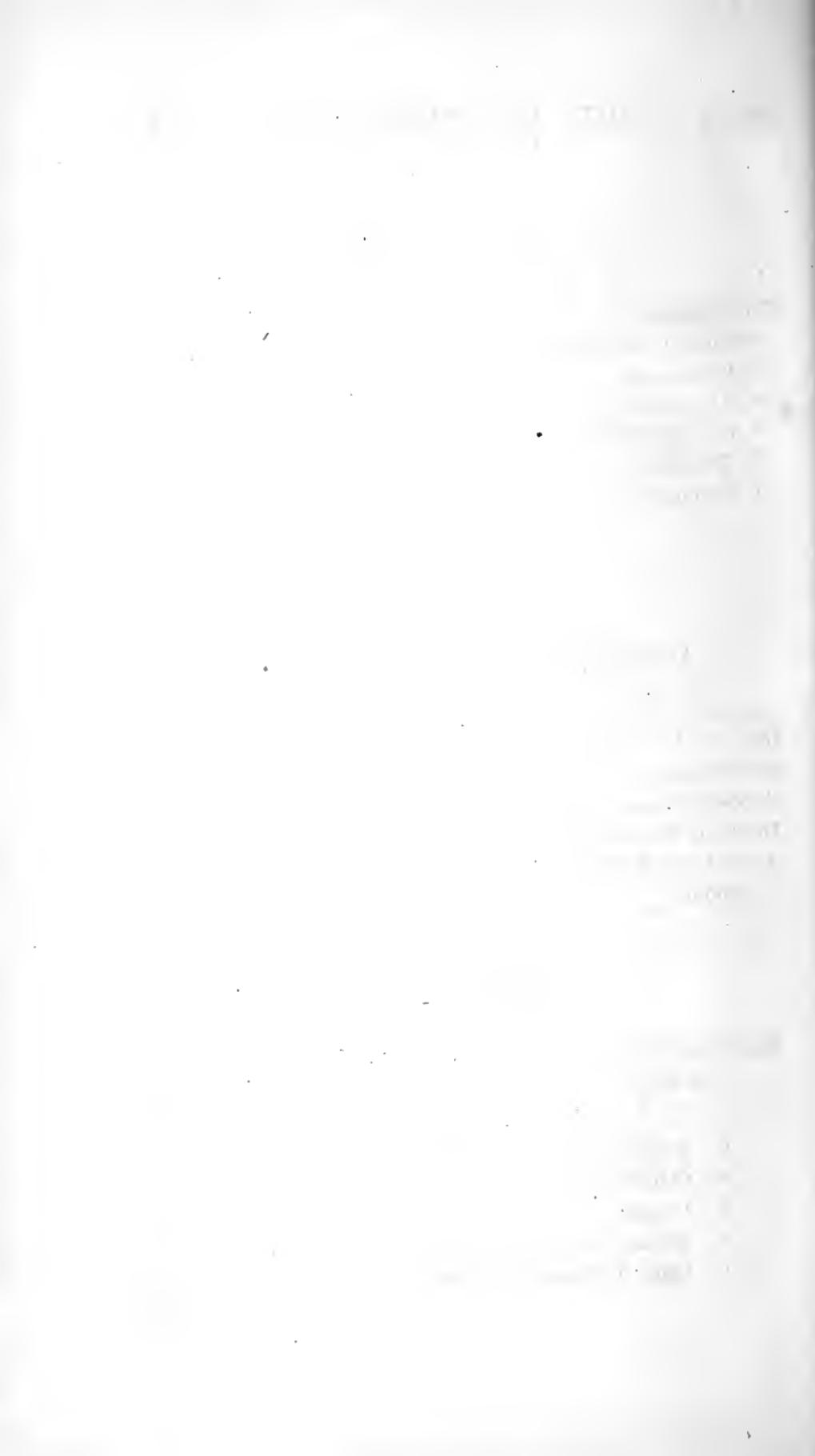
For which the Inmates were committed.

Larceny,	-	-	-	-	-	-	73
Idle and Dissolute,	-	-	-	-	-	-	29
Stubbornness,	-	-	-	-	-	-	16
Shop-breaking and Larceny,	-	-	-	-	-	-	11
Breaking and entering Houses,	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Assault and Battery,	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Vagabond,	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
							—
							135

## STATEMENT

Showing the birth places of Inmates.

Born in Boston of American parents,	-	-	8
" " Foreign "	-	-	56
" Massachusetts out of Boston,	-	-	8
" Other States,	-	-	9
" Ireland,	-	-	27
" British Provinces,	-	-	24
" Other Foreign Countries,	-	-	3
			—
			135







# ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

## DIRECTORS

OF THE

### HOUSES OF INDUSTRY AND REFORMATION,

FOR THE YEAR 1851-52.



BOSTON:  
1852.

J. H. EASTBURN, CITY PRINTER.



*City Document—No. 26.*

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ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

DIRECTORS

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HOUSES OF INDUSTRY AND REFORMATION,

FOR THE YEAR 1851-52.



J

BOSTON:  
1852.

J. H. EASTBURN, CITY PRINTER.

C I T Y   O F   B O S T O N.

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*In Board of Mayor and Aldermen, April 26, 1852.*

Laid on the table, and ordered to be printed.

Attest:                   S. F. McCLEARY, *City Clerk.*

## R E P O R T.

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*To the Honorable Mayor, Aldermen, and Common Council  
of the City of Boston.*

The Directors of the Houses of Industry and Reformation, in compliance with the Statute and yearly custom, herewith present their annual Report of the Expenditures and Receipts, and the number, condition and employment of the inmates for the year ending March 31, 1852.

The number of inmates remaining at that date, in the		
House of Industry at South Boston,	-	662
“ “ at Deer Island,	-	641
At House of Reformation,	-	93
 Total,	-	1396

The gross expenditure the past year for maintaining and conducting the Houses of Industry and Reformation at South Boston, has been, - - - \$38,736.50

Received during the past year for vegetables and fruit, raised at South Boston, and for labor of boys in the Reformation Department; making shoes, &c., \$3,700.43

For maintaining the establishment at Deer Island for the same period, - - - - - \$52,525.50

There has been received for the Support, Clothing and Medical treatment of bonded passengers at Deer Island, the sum of,	- - - - -	\$3,782.23
From other sources (see statement,) -	1,329.51	
		\$5,111.74

In addition to the above, there has been received from the State, for the year ending November 1, 1851, for the support of State paupers at South Boston and Deer Island, the sum of \$16,151.69, which has been paid into the City Treasury; besides this sum, there is now due from the State \$6,000.

There have been expended for iron bedsteads, and other furniture, materials, and work, of a permanent character, in and around the New Building at Deer Island, \$19,737.73—for particulars see statement of expenditures.

Tables annexed will exhibit an account of the expenditures, receipts, monthly admissions and discharges of inmates; statements, &c. relative to the number, character, condition and employment of the inmates, embracing many important facts, in a convenient form for reference.

In presenting their annual report, the Directors are desirous of placing before the government, a clear and comprehensive view of all that relates to the establishments under their care; and, thus furnish the information necessary to a correct understanding of all that relates to the condition and management of this department.

The labor and responsibility of managing the institutions the past year, have been greater, and attended with more difficulty and solicitude, than at any former period;—this will be obvious on taking into view the multifarious and constantly recurring duties ordinarily

connected with the two large establishments under our care, at such a distance from each other ; one as it were in a transition state, and the other in a state of preparation ; with all that concerns a judicious organization, adapted to all the circumstances, and with a determined view to a consistent, rigid system of economy ; all these, and much more, obviously must involve no ordinary amount of care and anxiety.

It will be remembered, that in the last year's report the Directors expressed their belief, that the uniting of the two establishments in one, would greatly lessen the expense ; and impressed with the importance of this subject, a second communication was made to the government, during the past year, by a Committee appointed with especial reference to the existing state of things ; and we repeat our belief that if it is intended to occupy the New Building as originally contemplated, the interests of the City will be consulted by as little delay as possible.

As regards the employment of inmates, all, as far as they are able, are required to labor ; the females of competent health, are employed in scrubbing and cleaning house—washing and ironing—making and repairing clothing—taking care of the sick, and young children ; and such other occupation about the house as may be required.

The men, and older boys, who are able, work on the farm and grounds ;—making and mending shoes, &c., &c. A very considerable amount of work has been accomplished by the inmates at the island the past year, in and about the New Building ; such as whitewashing the whole interior in a very satisfactory manner, and performing much other labor which must have otherwise cost the City several thousand dollars. Many, however, who are admitted into the House, are sick or

disabled; and not a few, are admitted in the last stages of some incurable disease. Of the adults committed by Court, most of them are inebrates, generally sentenced for short periods, who require medical treatment, and nursing for some time; and, instead of being an assistance, rather tend to augment the expenses of our department.

While the number of foreign paupers has increased from year to year, it is a most remarkable and highly gratifying fact, that our native poor have gradually decreased. In a great measure this may be attributed to the influence of our excellent system of public free school instruction, and, also, to the judicious efforts of *Benevolent Associations* by which our City has been so highly favored and justly honored.

An investigation of the subject at present date, shows the number of inmates at South Boston whose legal settlement is in this City, to be seventy-one, and at Deer Island not exceeding ten; from which it will appear, that if the project of establishing State Institutions in different sections of the Commonwealth, for the more economical support of State paupers, should meet with the favorable consideration of the Legislature, the relief to the City Treasury would be as great as that anticipated to the State from the measure indicated.

Many of our Boston poor are boys, most of whom are orphans in whole or in part, and placed in our institution by their relatives or friends who are unable to support and educate them. They are chiefly bright, intelligent and promising, and after a few years of faithful training and instruction, are prepared for some useful trade or occupation. Most of them are apprenticed out by the Directors—the rest are delivered to their friends or relatives, when application is made for them

by those of sufficient responsibility. These constitute the Boylston Asylum; and should the government see fit to enlarge the accommodations for this class of boys, we know of no means that can accomplish such important results.

The Overseers of the Poor continue their interest in the Boylston School, and pay the salaries of the Chaplain and teachers, as they have been accustomed to do for many years past, from the income of funds they hold in trust.

The Boylston School continues under the care of Mr. James K. Farwell teacher, and Miss Fox assistant, both of whom have been many years connected with it. The average number of boys in this school during the past year, has been one hundred and twenty, from seven to fourteen years of age, and we are happy to report that the school was never in a more promising condition than at the present time. During the past year the boys have enjoyed uninterrupted good health.

The influence of female instruction, especially upon the younger portion of the boys, has been highly beneficial—much pains have been taken to instruct them in music, and by it they have been in many respects greatly improved; it renders severer studies less irksome, and gives interest to their devotional exercises.

Competent female teachers have the care and instruction of the younger children of both sexes, in the old asylum building at South Boston. Average number in this department is sixty.

The number of boys in the Reformation Department during the past year has been larger than at any former period. Notwithstanding their limited accommodations, they have enjoyed remarkable good health. Commendable order, and an unusual degree of contentment

have prevailed. We trust much good has been done to this class of youth.

The Reformation boys and the Boylston boys are now in one building, but entirely separate from each other; the former occupying the west, and the latter the east wing of the building; should, however, the Boylston School be removed to some other building, the Directors recommend that the whole building be occupied by the Reformation Department.

The Sabbath Schools connected with the Reformation and Boylston Departments have been continued without interruption during the past year. These schools have been sustained by the devoted efforts of several ladies and gentlemen from the City, under the superintendence of Mr. George D. Dutton. We subjoin an extract from a recent communication made to the Board by Mr. Dutton, who has had a good opportunity to observe the influence of the means now in operation, to reform and educate the class of boys entering our institution. He says, "many of the boys on first coming into the school are apparently deficient in moral and intellectual capacity, but we have been much encouraged by witnessing the effect of the institution and its privileges, in arousing a desire to learn, and raise themselves from the state of degradation to which they have been reduced by vicious habits while at large. Our observation convinces us, that this system of reform and prevention is doing much to elevate these lads, and prepare them for future usefulness and happiness."

We have ever felt a deep interest in the welfare of the members of both departments, and it affords us great pleasure to bear our testimony to the arduous and successful labors of all the officers connected with them.

The labors of the Directors do not cease when a boy is apprenticed out from either of the institutions. Whenever a boy is indented, the applicant must furnish an unqualified recommendation from the Selectmen of the town where he resides, or, from some responsible person or persons known to the Board. The master is also required to give information once a year, as to the health, well being, &c. of his apprentice. Very many interesting cases of boys serving out their time with credit to themselves, and to the entire satisfaction of their masters, come to our knowledge, affording good evidence of the wisdom and usefulness of the present system.

At Deer Island are two Schools, one consisting of about one hundred boys from six to fifteen years of age, and taught by a competent instructor—the other comprising all the girls of a suitable age, and the younger boys, numbering in all about seventy and taught by a faithful instructress. A good degree of improvement has been manifested in both these schools the past year. We presume that the anticipated arrangements will increase the advantages, and improve the condition of these children.

Divine service has been performed every Sabbath at South Boston, and occasionally at Deer Island, during the year. The inmates are generally inclined to attend religious exercises, and when present, manifest a good degree of respectful attention.

In a communication to the Directors, Captain Crane the Superintendent of the Houses of Industry and Reformation remarks, "That the management of the inmates under his care, has been less difficult during the past year, than at any former period, that good order has generally prevailed; and that there has been mani-

fested an increasing disposition to conform to the rules and regulations of the institution." He further remarks, "That the small-pox building has seldom been without an occupant, and that at times the number of cases has been quite large. In January last some cases of ship fever were received into the Hospital provided for this epidemic. In a short time the disease appeared among the inmates of the main building, which in several instances proved fatal." The Superintendent closes his communication with a complimentary notice of the faithfulness which has characterized the various officers of the institution.

It gives us pleasure to bear testimony to the zeal and ability which has been manifested the past year by the Medical officers connected with the Institutions. Since our last report some changes have taken place in the Medical Department. In consequence of the election of Dr. C. H. Walker (formerly assistant Physician at Deer Island) as Superintendent and Physician to the Lunatic Hospital ; George C. S. Choate was appointed to fill the vacancy. The pleasant relations which for so long a period existed between Dr. Walker and this Board, we are happy to say have not been entirely severed by his promotion to a higher and more responsible station ; inasmuch as the medical care of the sick at the House of Industry at South Boston, now devolves upon him.

By reference to our records we find that from the 1st of July to the 1st of April, there were admitted to the Hospital at Deer Island one hundred and seven cases of Ship Fever, twelve only of which terminated fatally, a number surprisingly small when we consider the habits and condition of the subjects whom necessity sends to our Alms Houses.

During the past Summer Ophthalmia became epidem-

ic, simultaneously at South Boston and Deer Island. Every effort has been made to eradicate the disease but it still lingers in the Institutions, requiring constant, unremitting attention.

In conclusion we bear willing testimony to the faithfulness and humanity with which the important duties devolving upon the Superintendents of both Departments have been discharged.

THOMAS HOLLIS,  
SAMUEL LEEDS,  
ALFRED A. WELLINGTON,  
WILLIAM DALL,  
DAVID KIMBALL,  
JOHN FLINT,  
NATHANIEL BREWER,  
JOHN COWDIN,  
H. M. HOLBROOK.

## EXPENDITURES

For the House of Industry, including the House of Reformation, from April 1, 1851, to March 31, 1852.

*Provisions.*

Flour, Crackers and Bread,	-	\$5,948	22
Beef, Mutton and Pork,	-	4,674	76
Codfish and Mackerel,	-	434	79
Beans, Peas and Vegetables,	-	327	47
Meal,	-	382	10
Potatoes,	-	498	10
Salt,	-	46	40
Butter, Cheese, Eggs and Lard,		967	61
Milk,	-	2,233	13
			15,512 58

*Groceries.*

Chocolate and Shells,	-	-	637	07
Coffee,	-	-	50	30
Tea,	-	-	465	18
Rice,	-	-	325	51
Sugar,	-	-	470	34
Molasses,	-	-	1,372	62
Tobacco and Snuff,	-	-	190	01
Family Stores and small articles,			482	05
Ice,	-	-	24	97
			4,018	05
Amount carried forward,			19,530	63

Amount brought forward,	\$19,530 63
-------------------------	-------------

*Hospital Department.*

Medicine, including Surgical	
------------------------------	--

Instruments, - - - -	545 72
----------------------	--------

Hospital Stores, - - - -	151 56
--------------------------	--------

Medical Attendance, - - - -	241 66
-----------------------------	--------

Water and Pump Works and	
--------------------------	--

Nurse for Ophthalmia patients, - - - -	172 70
--	--------

Chair for Wagon for conveying Sick, - - - -	11 00
---	-------

<hr/>	1,122 64
-------	----------

Blankets, Dry Goods, for Clothing and Bedding, including	
--	--

Straw, - - - -	2,117 44
----------------	----------

Woollen Yarn for Knitting, by	
-------------------------------	--

Reformation boys, - - - -	262 25
---------------------------	--------

Hats and Caps, - - - -	109 52
------------------------	--------

<hr/>	2,489 21
-------	----------

Shoes, Shoe Stock and Leather, - - - -	1,350 37
--	----------

Fuel, - - - -	2,700 69
---------------	----------

Oil, - - - -	655 66
--------------	--------

Furniture and Repairs, - - - -	237 01
--------------------------------	--------

Salaries, - - - -	5,976 34
-------------------	----------

School Exhibitions and Excursions of Boyl-	
--	--

ston and Reformation boys—including Omnibuses for City Government—Sing-	
--	--

ing Master, &c., - - - -	484 50
--------------------------	--------

Carriage hire for Directors and Sunday	
--	--

School Teachers, - - - -	370 00
--------------------------	--------

Wooden Ware, Mats and Brooms, - - - -	153 76
---------------------------------------	--------

Iron, Tin, Hard and Crockery Ware, - - - -	330 51
--	--------

Stoves, Funnel and Repairs of Grates and	
--	--

Range, - - - -	402 47
----------------	--------

Amount carried forward,	35,803 79
-------------------------	-----------

	Amount brought forward,	\$35,803	79
Building Materials, Lumber for Coffins,			
Paints and Oil, and Mechanics Work, -		956	82
Printing, Stationery, School Books and Postages, - - - - -		398	32
Soap and Washing Fluid and House Sand,		555	29
Wheelwright, Blacksmith and Harness Work, - - - - -		168	48
Conveying Paupers to House, - - - - -		382	13
Removing Paupers and investigating settle- ments, - - - - -		120	97
Gratuities to Inmates, - - - - -		42	72
Garden Tools, Seeds, Plants and Manure, -		241	27
Swine, - - - - -		66	75
		\$38,736	54

## RECEIPTS

On Account of Houses of Industry and Reformation,  
for the year ending March 31, 1852.

Cash collected and paid into the City Treasury, viz:			
For support of Paupers from Towns and			
Individuals, - - - - -		294	80
" keeping Dr. Stedman's horse, - - - - -		52	00
" Cash left by deceased Paupers, - - - - -		25	59
" labor of boys at House of Correction, -		1,167	00
" Postages, - - - - -		10	07
" Blacksmith work, - - - - -		9	78
" carting wood for Boston Lunatic Hos- pital, - - - - -		12	24
Amount carried forward,		1,571	48

	Amount brought forward,	\$1,571 48
For sales of Barrels, Rags and Old Iron,	-	103 51
" " Flour and Fuel to gate keeper,	-	105 81
" " Oakum, - - - -	-	245 00
" " Fluid Lamps, - - - -	-	27 40
" " Lead Pipe, - - - -	-	57 40
" " Vegetables, Fruit and produce of Farm, - - - -	-	1,619 83
		<hr/>
		\$3,730 43

### EXPENDITURES

For Deer Island Department of the House of Industry,  
from April 1, 1851, to March 31, 1852.

#### *Provisions.*

Flour and Biscuit, - - -	\$5,311 94
Beef, Pork and Mutton, - -	4,156 24
Same for Superintendent's family, - - - -	846 92
Salt and fresh Fish and Mack- erel, - - - -	579 71
Grain and Meal, - - -	1,878 96
Beans, Vegetables and Fruit, -	1,195 54
Butter, Eggs and Cheese, -	565 40
Milk, - - - -	1,629 60
Salt, - - - -	56 25
Vinegar, - - - -	42 39
	<hr/>
Amount carried forward,	\$16,262 95

	Amount brought forward,	\$16,262 95
--	-------------------------	-------------

*Groceries.*

Molasses,	-	-	-	610 75
Sugar,	-	-	-	954 72
Rice, -	-	-	-	756 06
Tea, -	-	-	-	824 95
Chocolate,	-	-	-	118 76
Coffee,	-	-	-	43 99
Snuff and Tobacco,	-	-	-	126 69
Family Stores and small Gro-				
ceries,	-	-	-	717 50
				— 4,153 42

*Hospital Department.*

Medicine, including Surgical				
Instruments,	-	-	-	1,263 03
Hospital Stores,	-	-	-	703 79
				— 1,966 82
Blankets, Dry Goods, Clothing,				
Bedding, including Straw	-	-	-	6,698 10
Hats and Caps,	-	-	-	186 37
				— 6,884 47
Shoes, Shoe Stock and Tools,	-	-	-	2,114 49
Fuel,	-	-	-	4,468 99
Oil,	-	-	-	1,284 80
Soap, Potash and Tallow and House Sand,				1,213 87
Ice used 237 18—to fill Ice House 195 74,				432 92
Furniture and repairs,	-	-	-	371 62
Wooden Ware, Mats, Brooms and Brushes,				482 84
Iron, Crockery, Tin and Hard Ware,	-	-	-	1,379 81
Building Materials, Paints, and Coffins,	-	-	-	2,361 14
Stoves, Funnel and repairs,	-	-	-	368 70
				—

	Amount carried forward,	43,746 84
--	-------------------------	-----------

Amount brought forward,	\$43,746	84
Copper Pump, Lead Pipe and repairs,	-	113 58
Stationery, Postages, Printing and School Books,	-	359 36
Salaries and Nursing,	-	4,096 98
Carriage hire for Directors and Chaplain,	-	80 60
Land conveyance, and Horse keeping at Point Shirley, including transportation of Goods and Men while navigation was obstructed,	-	407 95
Repairing Carriages and Harness, Wheelwright and Blacksmith work,	-	427 75
Hay, Garden Seeds, Plants and Swine,	-	419 91
Labor on Farm and Buildings,	-	146 00
Conveying Paupers to Sloop, removing Paupers, and gratuities,	-	369 70
Fire Works, and use of Piano-forte in School,	-	72 86
Ship Chandlery, for Sloop and Ferry,	-	226 04
Repairs of Sloop and Boats,	-	318 28
Spy Class, for Sloop,	-	14 00
Stove and Funnel, for Sloop,	-	27 86
Wages and board of crew of Sloop,	-	1,534 79
Dockage and Wharfage of Sloop,	-	100 00
For use of Schooner Cygnet,	-	55 00
" " Steam Tow Boat,	-	8 00
Amount carried forward,	-	52,525 50

Amount brought forward, - \$52,525 50

The following sums are for materials and work of a permanent character, in and around *the New Building, and Furniture for the same.*

Filling up around New Build-			
ing with earth and gravel, -	\$5,539	99	
Mason work and Stock, laying			
Drains, wash room Floor and			
other jobs, - - - -	696	94	
7 m Paving Bricks for Wash-			
room, - - - -	91	00	
Materials and building baker's			
oven and iron doors, -	214	27	
Lumber for new Building, -	84	80	
Mahogany and Cedar for Dis-			
pensary, - - - -	31	10	
Hoisting wheel for infirm in-			
mates, - - - -	47	40	
Work and Stock for Pulpit and			
sashes for door, - - -	95	99	
Work and Stock for Engine-			
room, Window frame, -	24	35	
Ice House, per agreement, -	500	00	
Work on Partitions, Tables and			
Benches, - - - -	475	00	
Building four Quadrant rooms,	340	00	
Lumber, planing same and			
Hard-ware, - - - -	361	34	
Stock and work for partitions at			
stair-ways, tables, benches,			
doors, sinks, water closets, -	834	81	
Stock and work for drying room,	670	00	
Amounts carried forward,	10,006	99	\$52,525 50

Amounts brought forward,	\$10,006 99	52,525 50
Building boat and receiving		
house on wharf, - - -	750 00	
Tools for Engine, - - -	22 10	
Digging Well, - - -	115 50	
Two Copper Pumps and Lead		
Pipe, - - - -	60 12	
14 Cast Iron Bath Tubs, - -	210 00	
Washing Apparatus, - - -	8 00	
100 Settees for Chapel, - -	416 00	
1456 Iron Bedsteads, - - -	5,162 95	
Bed Ticking, - - - -	219 06	
Blankets, Blanket Coating and		
Bockings, - - - -	1,980 01	
Paints, Oil and Brushes, - -	198 81	
Repairing Fire-Engine and new		
Suction Hose, - - - -	206 19	
White washing, - - - -	342 00	
Watchman to new Building, - -	40 00	
	—————	19,737 73
	—————	72,263 23

### RECEIPTS

On account of Deer Island Department, for the year ending March 31, 1852.

Cash collected and paid into the City Treasury:

For support and Clothing of bonded Passengers, - - - - -	\$3,782 23
For support of Paupers from Towns and Individuals, - - - - -	184 14
For board of Hannon's men while employed in filling up grounds, - - - - -	582 15
Amount carried forward,	4,548 52

	Amount brought forward,	4,548	52
For board of United States men, repairing			
Sea-wall, - - - - -		172	88
For sales of barrels and old iron, - - - - -		24	96
" " from Store, - - - - -		6	88
" work by Blacksmith, - - - - -		56	33
" " for Government, - - - - -		51	87
" " on Vessel, - - - - -		2	25
" Small-pox patients per Ship Lulan, - - - - -		61	00
" teaming for N. Drake, - - - - -		187	05
		\$5,111	74

### STATEMENT

Of the Inmates of the House of Industry proper, for  
the year ending March 31, 1852.

Months.	Admitted.	Committed.	Born.	Died.	Discharged.	Eloped.
1851, April,	106	0	6	15	119	21
May,	100	1	6	32	139	26
June,	88	2	9	17	98	15
July,	80	3	11	16	75	11
August,	81	5	6	22	79	19
September,	90	2	5	19	73	10
October,	101	1	9	10	63	11
November,	56	3	5	13	45	5
December,	139	5	10	14	33	8
1852, January,	110	5	10	25	64	6
February,	62	1	6	25	75	9
March,	70	0	9	10	91	21
	1083	28	92	218	954	162

## GENERAL SUMMARY.

In the House March 31, 1851,	-	-	792
Admitted by Directors,	-	-	1083
Committed by Court,	-	-	28
Born in the House,	-	-	92
			— 1995
Discharged and Eloped,	-	-	1115
Died,	-	-	218
Remaining March 31, 1852,	-	-	662
			— 1995
Average number for the year,	-	-	663
Greatest number April 11, 1851,	-	-	771
Least number October 9, 1851,	-	-	564
			—

## STATEMENT

Of condition and employment of Inmates of House of Industry proper, April 1, 1852.

## MALES.

Attending Fires,	-	-	-	-	7
Writing and Marking Clothes,	-				2
Carpenters, 3 ; Tailors, 3 ; Barber, 1,					7
Sweepers and Soapboilers,	-	-	-		2
Whitewashers,	-	-	-	-	2
Attending Barn and Piggery,	-	-	-		4
Cooks and Waiters,	-	-	-	-	11
Shoemakers, 4 ; Bakers, 3 ; Painter, 1,					8
Nurses and Overseers of Wards,	-				14
Picking Oakum,	-	-	-	-	18
Farming and out-door work,	-	-	-		19
Insane and Idiotic,	-	-	-	-	7
Sick and disabled,	-	-	-	-	51

Children at School, -	-	-	-	160	152
"    at Nurse, -	-	-	-	66	
				—	226
				—	378

## FEMALES.

Sewing and Knitting, -	-	-	-	18	
Washing and Scrubbing, -	-	-	-	26	
Domestics at Children's School, -	-	-	-	2	
Nurses, -	-	-	-	20	
Feeble Women taking care of Children, -	-	-	-	28	
Domestics of Superintendents, -	-	-	-	4	
Insane and Idiotic, -	-	-	-	20	
Sick and infirm, -	-	-	-	80	
				—	198
Children at School, -	-	-	-	38	
"    at Nurse, -	-	-	-	48	
				—	86
				—	284
Total, -	-	-	-	-	662

## ADMISSIONS

At Deer Island for the year ending March 31, 1852.

Months.	From Ves- sels,	From the City,	Born.	Committed.	Bonded.
1851, April,	20	123	3	23	18
	May,	112	1	21	17
	June,	122	0	13	32
	July,	109	2	57	8
	August,	118	2	44	1
	September,	100	1	26	1
	October,	90	1	52	8
	November,	117	2	23	10
	December,	107	1	13	6
	1852, January,	87	4	23	1
	February,	110	4	24	0
	March,	115	2	35	0
	—	—	—	—	—
	81	1310	23	354	102

## GENERAL SUMMARY.

At the Island, March 31, 1851,	-	-	501
Admitted from the City,	-	-	1310
"    " Vessels,	-	-	81
Committed by Police Court,	-	-	354
Born,	-	-	23
		—	2269
Died,	-	-	182
Discharged,	-	-	1446
Remaining March 31, 1852,	-	-	641
		—	2269
Average number for the year,	-	-	574
Greatest number February 12, 1852,	-	-	671
Least number June 12, 1851,	-	-	469

## STATEMENT

Of the condition and employment of Inmates at Deer Island, March 31, 1852.

## MALES.

Sick, - - - - -	-	69
Infirm, - - - - -	-	13
Nurses, attendants and keepers of Rooms, -	-	14
On Farm and out of doors, - - - - -	-	45
Carpenters, 4 ; Painters, 4 ; Shoemakers, 7 ; Stable, 4 ; Boatmen, 4 ; Teachers, 2 ; Tailors, 5 ; Barbers, 2 ; Sawing Wood, 9 ; Firemen, 2 ; Cooks 2 ; Domestics, 2 ; Blacksmiths, 3 ; Baker, 1 ; Making Mattresses, 5 ; Handcart, 2 ; Watchmen, 8 ; Drawing Water, 3 ; Attending Hogs and Fowls, 2 ; Gardener, 1 ; Turner, 1 ; Soapboiler, 1, -	-	74
	—	215
Boys at School, - - - - -	-	147
“ at Nurse, - - - - -	-	22
	—	169
Total, - - - - -	-	384

## FEMALES.

Sick, - - - - -	-	73
Infirm, - - - - -	-	15
Nurses, - - - - -	-	17
Care of Children, - - - - -	-	9
Domestics, 4 ; Cooks, 4, - - - - -	-	8
Washing, Scrubbing, &c., - - - - -	-	32
Sewing, - - - - -	-	26
Ironing, - - - - -	-	3
	—	183

Girls at School,	-	-	-	-	-	53
" at Nurse,	-	-	-	-	-	23
					—	76
Total, Females,	-	-	-	-	-	259
" Males,	-	-	-	-	-	384
					—	
					—	643

Of the above Sick are—Ship Fever,	-	8
" " " other diseases,	-	134
	—	
		142

Cases of Ship Fever during the year, - - 268

### STATEMENT

Showing the birthplaces of the Inmates at the House of Industry and Deer Island, March 31, 1852.

Birthplace.		House of Industry.	Deer Island.
Born in Boston of American parents, -	74	32	
" " Massachusetts, out of Boston,	26	17	
" " other New England States, -	28	32	
" " other States, - - - -	18	12	
" " Ireland, - - - -	254	303	
" " other Foreign Countries, -	41	42	
" " British Provinces, - -	39	49	
" " Boston of Irish parents, -	155	128	
" " America of Foreign parents, -	25	27	
" at Sea, - - - - -	2	1	
	—	—	
	662	643	

## STATISTICS

Of Inmates of House of Industry from April 1, 1829,  
to April 1, 1852.

Years.	Remaining in the House.	Admitted dur- ing the follow- ing year.	Born.	Discharged and deserted.	Indented.	Died.	Average num- ber the whole year.
1829	548	755	21	550	22	93	535
1830	638	655	20	596	50	81	558
1831	586	857	13	698	70	92	534
1832	596	872	23	702	52	171	529
1833	556	819	20	806	60	101	502
1834	527	953	28	740	62	131	541
1835	575	848	27	704	54	150	505
1836	542	790	39	666	43	124	479
1837	588	1032	30	799	18	159	564
1838	624	900	23	779	24	175	570
1839	569	834	21	694	52	120	544
1840	558	981	24	806	32	119	571
1841	606	826	27	693	32	146	551
1842	588	1106	25	817	35	160	631
1843	707	910	41	869	25	160	641
1844	614	867	41	820	30	111	549
1845	561	1183	40	969	30	196	565
1846	589	1676	39	1309	29	230	601
1847	736	1723	58	1542	49	324	611
1848	602	2070	72	1476	43	294	733
1849	1064	3246	110	2780	20	518	972
1850	1022	3021	110	2471	18	371	1192
1851	1293	2856	115	2529	30	400	1237
1852	1505						

## HOUSE OF REFORMATION.

## STATEMENT

For the year ending March 31, 1852.

In the House March 31, 1851,	-	-	83
Committed by Court,	-	-	57
			— 140
Apprenticed,	-	-	17
Discharged,	-	-	21
" to House of Industry,	-	-	1
Sent to Sea,	-	-	7
Died,	-	-	1
Remaining in the House March 31, 1852,		93	— 140
Least number at one time July 9, 1851,		80	!
Greatest " " " Jan. 7, 1852,		95	
Average " during the year,	-	-	87½

## TABLE

Showing the Ages of Inmates when committed.

4 of 8 years.

7 " 9 "

14 " 10 "

20 " 11 "

19 " 12 "

23 " 13 "

31 " 14 "

18 " 15 "

4 " 16 "

---

140

## APPRENTICED.

To Farmers,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6
" Boot and Shuemakers,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8
" Tailors,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
" Printer,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
								—
								17

## OFFENCES

For which the Inmates were committed.

Larceny,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	69
Idle and Dissolute,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	34
Stubbornness,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16
Shop-breaking and Larceny,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9
Truancy,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7
Breaking and entering Houses,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Assault and Battery,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
								—
								140

## STATEMENT,

Showing the birthplace of Inmates.

Born in Boston of American parents,	-	-	-	12
" " " of Foreign parents,	-	-	-	50
" " Massachusetts out of Boston,	-	-	-	13
" " other States,	-	-	-	16
" " Ireland,	-	-	-	27
" " British Provinces,	-	-	-	17
" " other Foreign Countries,	-	-	-	5
				—
				140

Born of Foreign parents 117 or 83 4-7 per cent.

" " American parents 23 or 16 3-7 per cent.

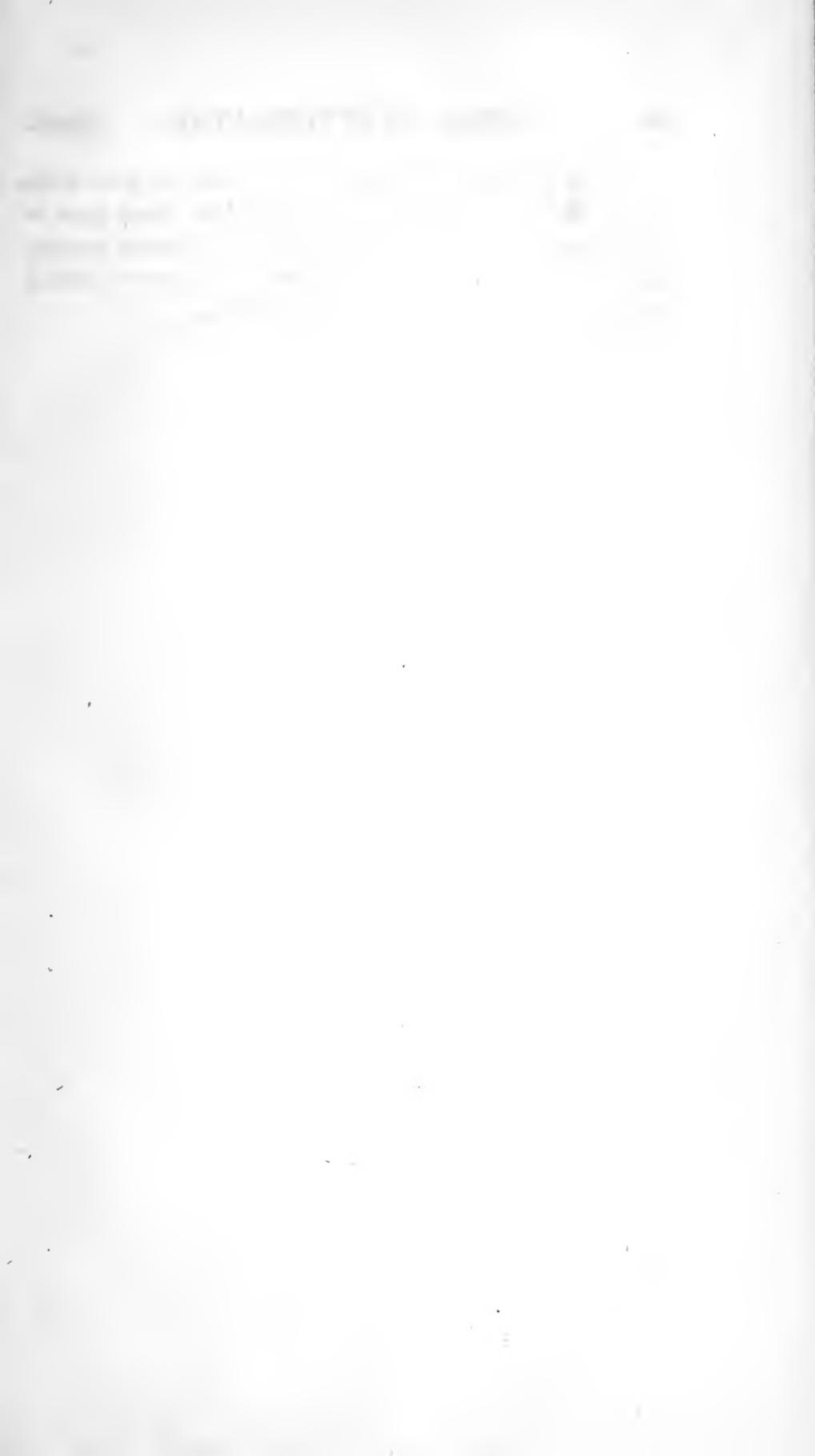
*From the Teacher of the House of Reformation—L. D.  
Lincoln.*

Of the whole number of boys in the House during the year, 74 have been employed at shoemaking, 60 at knitting and six in the domestic work of the house. All who are qualified by their age and capacity for learning the trade of shoemaking are put to it, the remainder at knitting. Those engaged in making shoes have manufactured 68,013 pairs of women's and children's shoes, for which there have been received \$984.20. Those employed in knitting socks have made 1107 pairs, which have been delivered to the House of Industry, for the use of the Institution.

The health of the boys has been generally good, one has died during the last year, after a short illness of an ulcer in the head, a difficulty with which he had been afflicted from infancy. Ophthalmia, which has prevailed to some extent in previous years, has not made its appearance during the year.

Of the fifty-seven admitted during the year, most of them were in a deplorable state of ignorance, nearly all could read but indifferently, if at all, when admitted, and consequently were wholly unacquainted with writing, arithmetic and geography. Living without any proper parental control, idling about the streets and wharves of the City in the day time and frequenting the theatres or places of vice at night, it is no wonder they become thievish and acquainted with almost every vice. Those discharged, so far as information has been received concerning them are doing well.

The school has continued throughout the year without vacation ; of the whole number who have been in attendance, thirty have studied grammar, ninety geography, seventy-five written arithmetic, ninety-five mental arithmetic and eighty attended to writing.





# ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

DIRECTORS

OF THE

HOUSES OF INDUSTRY AND REFORMATION

FOR THE YEAR 1852-53.



*City Document—No. 30.*

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ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

DIRECTORS

OF THE

HOUSES OF INDUSTRY AND REFORMATION,

FOR THE YEAR 1852-53.



BOSTON:  
1853.

J. H. EASTBURN, CITY PRINTER.

*In Board of Mayor and Aldermen,*

*April 25, 1853.*

Laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

Attest:            S. F. McCLEARY, JR., *City Clerk.*

# R E P O R T.

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*To the Honorable the Mayor, Aldermen and Common Council of the City of Boston.*

The Directors of the Houses of Industry and Reformation, in compliance with law and usage herewith respectfully present their annual Report of the Expenditures and Receipts, and the number, condition and employment of the inmates for the year ending March 31, 1853.

The number of inmates remaining at that date	
In the House of Industry at South Boston, -	718
"    "    "    "    at Deer Island, -	659
At House of Reformation, - - - - -	94
 Total, - - - - -	1471

The gross expenditure the past year for maintaining and conducting the Houses of Industry and Reformation at South Boston, has been \$39,596.56.

Received during the past year for vegetables and fruit, raised at South Boston, and for labor of boys in the Reformation Department; making shoes, &c.,  
\$3,568.77

For support and clothing of bonded Passengers, - - - - - 193.68  
  
\$3,762.45

For maintaining the establishment at Deer Island for the same period, - - - - -	\$41,687.00
For materials and work of a permanent character in the new Building, contracted for and completed last year and paid for this year, - - - - -	\$2,396.67
There has been received for the support, clothing and medical treatment of bonded passengers at Deer Island the sum of, - - - - -	1,762.97
From other sources, - - - - -	1,586.77
	<hr/>
	\$3,349.74

In addition to the above there has been received from the State, for the year ending November 1st, 1852, for the support of State paupers at South Boston and Deer Island, the sum of \$16,981.04, which has been paid into the City Treasury; besides this sum, there is now due from the State for care and treatment of ship fever cases, - - - - - \$1,444.46

Tables annexed will exhibit in detail the expenditures, receipts, monthly admissions and discharges of inmates; statements, &c. relative to the number, character, condition and employment of the inmates.

The expenditures the past year have been made with the strictest regard to economy, and, upon a careful review, we know not how these establishments could have been conducted at a less expense, when the numbers, character and position of the inmates are taken into consideration.

We hope soon to be relieved by the Commonwealth of a large number of foreign paupers now supported in our Institution, and then the yearly appropriation required, will be much less than it has been for many years past.

The number of the City poor (that is, persons having a legal settlement in Boston) is evidently decreasing.

At the present time they constitute only about 1-14th part of all now in our Institution, therefore, comparatively limited accommodations will be hereafter requisite for adults.

A large amount of profitable labor has been performed by the inmates, upon the farm and grounds at Deer Island, and at South Boston ; which cannot be presented in dollars and cents, which nevertheless greatly adds to the comfort and convenience of all concerned ; at the same time improving and increasing the value of this portion of the City property.

All the inmates so far as they are able are required to labor ; the females of competent health are employed in cleaning house ; washing and ironing ; taking care of the sick, and the young children ; and various other occupations. The men and older boys, work on the farm and grounds ; make and mend shoes, &c., &c.

The number of boys now in the Reformation Department is 94. They occupy the west wing of the stone building. They are under the care of Mr. L. D. Lincoln, who has officiated as Teacher for many years ; and we believe at no time has this school equalled its present condition.

This Department was established in 1826, and was placed under the care of the Directors of the House of Industry in 1841.

Every year increases our estimation of its importance and indispensable value to this community. Here the vicious, unmanageable, and wandering, are trained to habits of order and industry, and instructed in all the useful branches of learning.

A large number have been apprenticed out during the past year ; and this is done so soon as their age, improved character, and education will admit. The older boys in this department are engaged a part of the

time in making shoes: and the younger portion in knitting socks, &c. For further particulars with reference to this department we refer to the interesting report of Mr. Lincoln, which is appended.

The number of boys in the Boylston School is 131. They occupy the east wing of the stone building. They are under the care of an experienced and well tried Teacher, Mr. Levi L. Goodspeed, who was appointed on the resignation of Mr. James K. Farwell, who retired at his own request in September last.

The employment of the boys has always been a subject of great concern to the Directors, who, convinced by long experience, of the great importance of establishing early habits of industry, have been untiring in their efforts to provide some kind of healthful labor adapted to their age and capacity.

When a boy has been thus qualified, we have but little to apprehend when he leaves the institution. Having been taught to labor, he is not unwilling, but rather desirous of continuing to do so; and hence is more likely to be contented and happy. The Directors have recently made arrangements to have all the older boys of this department work four hours each day in making shoes. Although the amount received for their labor is small, yet we are of the opinion that it is good policy to have them thus employed, even if no pecuniary returns can be realized.

There is a class of younger lads for whom no employment has yet been obtained, but it is the intention of the Directors to devise if possible some suitable and healthful employment for them, so that they may receive the earliest impressions of industry and self reliance.

This school has ever been regarded of great value to this community. Here ample provision is made for

the children of the poor and unfortunate. Many of the boys are orphans in whole or in part. Their friends are unable to support and educate them. If neglected they would soon fall into habits of indolence and vice. In this school are taught all the useful branches of learning and the salutary rules of life. After proper instruction they are returned to their friends or apprenticed to some useful trade, and we are gratified to know that many of the graduates of this school have become valuable citizens.

The class of boys that enter this school will always be found in our City, and although many of them have no *legal settlement* here, yet we see not how our City authorities can avoid making provision for them even should the Commonwealth carry out its proposed plan. Many of them were born here, and they and their parents and friends regard *Boston* as their home; and we feel confident that the government of this City could no more refuse to provide for their education than for that of large numbers of a similar class who now attend the Primary and Grammar Schools.

There are two schools at Deer Island, one consisting of 116 boys from 7 to 14 years of age taught by Mr. Walter R. Newell. The other comprising all the girls of a suitable age and the younger boys, in all about 70, is under the care and instruction of a competent female teacher.

In July last the Rev. Mr. Lovell was appointed Chaplain of the Houses of Industry and Reformation. At South Boston religious services are performed every Sabbath. At Deer Island religious services are occasionally observed—there being no suitable accommodations for holding the services on the Sabbath. The inmates are always at liberty to advise with a spiritual teacher of their own selection.

Our Sabbath School is in a very properous condition. The report of the Superintendent, Mr. Dutton, assures us that there has been an increase of interest in this important field of labor; and that there is no difficulty in obtaining an adequate supply of teachers in this work of benevolence.

Since our last annual report no remarkable change has occurred in the various departments under our care. The general health of the inmates has been good, no alarming epidemic having prevailed among them. Good order and a respectful compliance with the Rules and Regulations of the Institution have been general characteristics. Habits of industry, cleanliness and regularity have been maintained to a degree highly satisfactory to the officers of the Institution. The Superintendents and officers have discharged their arduous and responsible duties with commendable skill and judgment; and we trust they will reap a rich reward from the consciousness of having contributed to the comfort and improved condition of the disconsolate and suffering.

THOMAS HOLLIS,  
SAMUEL LEEDS,  
ALFRED A. WELLINGTON,  
WILLIAM DALL,  
DAVID KIMBALL,  
JOHN FLINT,  
NATHANIEL BREWER,  
JOHN COWDIN,  
H. M. HOLBROOK,  
THOMAS P. RICH,  
PAUL ADAMS.

## EXPENDITURES

For the House of Industry, including the House of Reformation, from April 1, 1852, to March 31, 1853.

### *Provisions.*

Flour, Crackers and Meal,	-	\$5,350	65
Beef, Mutton and Pork,	-	4,826	21
Codfish and Mackerel,	-	437	53
Potatoes, Beans and Peas,	-	917	88
Butter, Cheese, Eggs and Lard,	1,043	63	
Salt, 35.20, Vinegar, 34.07,	-	69	27
Milk,	-	2,152	14
		14,797	31

### *Groceries.*

Tea, Coffee and Chocolate,	-	1,028	45
Rice,	-	227	64
Sugar,	-	561	58
Molasses,	-	1,129	18
Family Stores and small articles,	673	09	
Tobacco and snuff,	-	171	76
		3,791	70
Hospital Stores and Medicine,	-	850	10
Ice,	-	27	32
Dry Goods, for Clothing and Bedding including Straw,	-	1,726	68
Woolen yarn for knitting, by Reformation boys,	-	254	50
<i>Amount carried forward,</i>		\$21,447	61

	<i>Amount brought forward,</i>	\$21,447 61
Hats and Caps, - - - - -		193 50
Shoes, Shoe Stock and Tools, - - - - -		1,754 76
Fuel, - - - - -		4,221 50
Oil, - - - - -		683 93
Furniture and Repairs, - - - - -		110 14
Salaries and Nursing, - - - - -		5,203 55
School Exhibitions and Excursion of Boylston and Reformation boys and Singing Master, - - - - -		326 70
Carriage hire for Directors and Sunday School Teachers, including Omnibuses for Primary School Teachers' visit, - - - - -		395 83
Wooden Ware, Mats and Brooms, - - - - -		176 81
Iron, Tin, Hard and Crockery Ware, - - - - -		389 50
Stoves, Funnel, and Repairs of Grates and Boilers, - - - - -		325 25
Building Materials, Lumber for Coffins, Paints and Oil, and Mechanics work, - - - - -		945 47
Plumber work on Water Closets, Pipes, &c., - - - - -		201 85
Postages, Printing, Stationery and School Books, - - - - -		380 26
Soap and House Sand, - - - - -		504 22
Wheelwright, Blacksmith and Harness work, - - - - -		117 74
Grain and Meal, - - - - -		424 22
Conveying Paupers to House, - - - - -		415 25
Removing Paupers and investigating Settlements - - - - -		128 90
Gratuities to Inmates, on leaving, - - - - -		42 57
Garden Seeds, Tools, Plants and Manure, - - - - -		278 96
Swine, - - - - -		19 57
Old Rigging and Junk for Oakum, - - - - -		627 57
<i>Amount carried forward,</i>		<hr/> \$39,225.66

<i>Amount brought forward,</i>	\$39,225	66
New Hose and repairing old, - - - -	88	92
40 Shoe Benches for boys at Boylston School, - - - - -	20	00
Piles and Driving same, Lumber and Stone for Stockade fence on the harbor side, -	221	98
		\$39,596.56

## RECEIPTS

On Account of Houses of Industry and Reformation.  
for the year ending March 31, 1853.

Cash collected and paid into the City Treasury, viz :		
For support of Paupers from towns and individuals, - - - - -	\$133	09
For support and Clothing of bonded Passengers, - - - - -	193	68
For cash left by deceased Paupers, -	47	98
“ labor of boys at House of Reformation, -	957	80
“ sales of vegetables, fruit and produce of Farm, - - - - -	1,546	28
For sales of barrels, casks and rags, -	267	82
“ “ “ fuel and small articles, -	68	17
“ “ “ pigs, - - - - -	42	00
“ “ “ oakum, - - - - -	505	63
		\$3,762
		45

## **EXPENDITURES**

For Deer Island Department of the House of Industry,  
from April 1, 1852, to March 31, 1853.

### *Provisions.*

Flour, Biscuit and Meal,	-	\$5,605	36
Beef, Pork and Mutton,	-	4,409	59
Salt and fresh Fish and Mack-			
rel,	-	587	54
Potatoes, Beans and Peas,	-	1,222	79
Butter, Lard, Eggs and Cheese,		600	47
Salt \$27.00—Vinegar 22.32,	-	49	32
Milk,	-	2,109	94
			=====
			14,585
			01

## Groceries.

Tea, Coffee and Chocolate,	-	867	83
Sugar,	-	676	65
Molasses,	-	520	81
Rice, -	-	410	62
Family Stores and small articles,	-	550	63
Tobacco and Snuff,	-	102	86
		3,129	40
Dry Goods, for Clothing and Bedding, including Straw,	-	3,320	28
Hats and Caps,	-	231	50
Shoes, Shoe Stock and Tools,	-	1,671	61
Soap, Soap Stock and House Sand,	-	766	66
Iron, Tin, Hard and Crockery Ware,	-	759	46
Wooden Ware, Mats, Combs and Brooms,		225	66

*Amount carried forward,*      \$24,689 49

<i>Amount brought forward,</i>	<i>\$24,689 49</i>
Fuel, - - - - -	3,279 12
Oil, - - - - -	763 92
Furniture and Repairs, - - - - -	178 30
Postages, Stationery and School Books, - - - - -	269 12
Salaries and Nursing, - - - - -	4,874 68
Stoves, Kettles and Repairs of Stoves and Range, - - - - -	544 26
Medicine and Hospital Stores, - - - - -	1,079 75
Ice, - - - - -	36 49
Land conveyance, - - - - -	186 12
Wheelwright, Blacksmith and Harness work and Stock, - - - - -	332 66
Building Materials, Paints and Oil, Lumber for Coffins, Pump and Mechanics work, - - - - -	972 35
653 lbs. Lead-pipe, Pump, &c., to convey water from Cistern to Female Hospital yard, - - - - -	40 53
Grain, Meal and Hay, - - - - -	1,838 12
Garden Seeds, Plants and Tools, - - - - -	108 16
Conveying Paupers to Sloop, removing Paupers and gratuities to inmates on leaving, - - - - -	243 83
Two Yoke of Oxen, - - - - -	275 75
Ship Chandlery for Sloop and Repairs, - - - - -	219 14
New Sails for Sloop, - - - - -	204 92
For use of Sloop Gem, - - - - -	70 00
Wages and Board of Crew of Sloop, - - - - -	1,380 20
Dockage and Wharfage of Sloop, - - - - -	100 00
	<hr/>
	<i>\$41,687 00</i>

The following sums are for materials and work of a permanent character in the

<i>Amount carried forward,</i>	<i>\$47,687 00</i>
--------------------------------	--------------------

<i>Amount brought forward,</i>	\$47,687 00
new Building done the last year and paid for this year.	
Hydraulic Laundry Press, -	250 75
598 Stools—400 Chairs, -	401 38
Copper covers for kettles, pipes, brass work and labor on same, - - - -	196 96
Stock and labor for heating not included in contract, - - -	1,563 48
Plumbing Work, - - -	30 60
One set iron work for Elevator,	13 50
	<hr/>
	2,396 67
	<hr/>
	\$44,083 67

### RECEIPTS

On account of Deer Island Department, for the year  
ending March 31, 1853.

Cash collected and paid into the City Treasury:

For Support and Clothing of bonded Pas- sengers, - - - - -	1,762 97
For Support of Paupers of towns and indi- viduals, - - - - -	315 70
For Cash left by deceased Paupers, -	44 00
“ getting Vessel off shore, - - -	200 00
“ picking up Timber adrift, - - -	20 25
	<hr/>
<i>Amount carried forward,</i>	\$2,342 92

	<i>Amount brought forward,</i>	\$2,342 92
To sales of Barrels, Rags and old Lead, -		185 85
" " " Sundries from Store, -		68 48
" " " Calfskins, -		24 03
" " " Two Horses, -		124 25
" " " Cows and yearlings, -		331 00
" " " Oxen, -		118 00
" " " Pigs, -		155 21
		<hr/>
		\$3,349 74

### STATEMENT

Of the Inmates of House of Industry, proper, for the  
year ending March 31, 1853.

Months.	Admitted.	Committed.	Born.	Died.	Discharged.	Eloped.
1852, April,	94	5	8	10	96	25
May,	105	7	7	16	81	16
June,	99	8	8	11	109	5
July,	112	3	6	19	89	13
August,	118	7	9	26	73	9
September,	105	1	4	23	69	6
October,	101	2	7	19	90	10
November,	91	4	7	7	49	16
December,	105	5	5	12	54	6
1853, January,	87	8	5	15	62	6
February,	97	4	9	13	71	15
March,	82	4	3	14	109	12
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	1,196	58	78	185	952	139

## GENERAL SUMMARY.

At the House, March 31, 1852,	-	-	662
Admitted by Directors,	-	-	1,196
Committed by Court,	-	-	58
Born in the House,	-	-	78
			<hr/> 1,994
Discharged and Eloped,	-	-	1,091
Died,	-	-	185
Remaining March 31, 1853,	-	-	718
			<hr/> 1,994
Average weekly number for the year,	-	-	685
Greatest weekly number, March 2, 1853,	-	-	768
Least weekly number, July 7, 1852,	-	-	628

## STATEMENT

Of condition and employment of Inmates of House of Industry, proper, April 1, 1853.

*Males.*

Attending Fires,	-	-	-	-	-	7
Writing and Marking Clothes,	-	-	-	-	-	2
Carpenters, 2 ; Tailors, 6 ; Barber, 1 ;	-	-	-	-	-	9
Sweepers and Soapboilers,	-	-	-	-	-	2
Whitewashers,	-	-	-	-	-	1
Attending Barn and Piggery,	-	-	-	-	-	4
Cook and Waiters,	-	-	-	-	-	11
Shoemakers, 6 ; Bakers, 3 ; Painters, 2,	-	-	-	-	-	11
Nurses and Overseers of Wards,	-	-	-	-	-	14
Picking Oakum,	-	-	-	-	-	22

Farming and out-door work,	-	-	16
Insane and Idiotic,	-	-	7
Sick and disabled,	-	-	80
			— 186
Children at School,	-	-	164
“ at Nurse,	-	-	59
			— 223
Total,	-	-	— 409

*Females.*

Sewing and Knitting,	-	-	-	15
Washing and Scrubbing,	-	-	-	25
Domestics at Children's Schools,	-	-	-	3
Nurses,	-	-	-	25
Feeble Women taking care of Children,				20
Domestics of Superintendents,	-	-	-	4
Insane and Idiotic,	-	-	-	20
Sick and Infirm,	-	-	-	100
				— 212
Children at School,	-	-	-	47
“ at Nurse,	-	-	-	50
				— 97
Total, Females,	-	-	-	309
“ Males,	-	-	-	409
				— 718

## ADMISSIONS

At Deer Island for the year ending March 31, 1853.

Months.	From Vessels.	From the City.	Committed.	Born.	Died.	Discharged.	Eloped.	Pardoned.
1852.								
April,	1	79	37	1	7	151	1	1
May,	2	94	30	6	9	167	1	1
June,	0	77	40	0	7	106	0	2
July,	5	140	49	3	11	136	2	5
August,	2	115	56	1	10	106	2	2
September,	0	101	35	0	12	185	1	1
October,	0	110	40	3	8	134	0	1
November,	0	90	29	2	11	109	0	2
December,	0	115	31	2	8	97	3	3
1853.								
January,	4	94	49	0	11	97	2	1
February,	0	77	31	5	5	99	0	0
March,	0	117	34	3	11	164	0	2
	14	1,209	461	26	110	1,551	12	21

## GENERAL SUMMARY.

At the Island, March 31, 1852,	-	643
Admitted from the City,	-	1,209
"    "    Vessels,	-	14
Committed by Police Court,	-	461
Born,	-	26
Died,	-	110
Discharged,	-	1,551
		2,353

Eloped,	-	-	-	-	-	-	12
Pardoned,	-	-	-	-	-	-	21
Remaining March 31, 1853,				-	-	659	
						—	2,353
Average weekly number for the year,	-					616	
Greatest weekly number Feb'y 17, 1853,						718	
Least weekly number June 9, 1852,	-					544	

### STATEMENT

Of the condition and employment of Inmates at Deer Island, March 31, 1853.

#### *Males.*

Sick, 49 ; Infirm, 28,	-	-	-	-	-	77
Nurses, 6 ; attendants, 4, and keepers of rooms, 3,	-	-	-	-	-	13
On Farm and out of doors,	-	-	-	-	-	25
Carpenters, 4 ; Painters, 1 ; Shoemakers, 4 ; Stable, 3 ; Boatmen, 3 ; Teacher, 1 ; Tailors, 6 ; Barber, 1 ; Sawing Wood, 13 ; Cooks, 2 ; Domestics, 9 ; Bakers, 2 ; Blacksmiths, 3 ; Watchmen, 9 ; Handcart, 2 ; Drawing Water, 2 ; Attending Hogs, Cow and Fowls, 3 ; Police, 1 ; Teamsters, 2 ; Coalsifter, 1 ;						72
					—	187
Boys at Schools,	-	-	-	-	-	147
“ at Nurse	-	-	-	-	-	25
					—	162
Total,	-	-	-	-	-	349

*Females.*

Sick, 96 ; Infirm, 12, - - - - -	108
Nurses, - - - - -	35
Care of Children, - - - - -	11
Domestics, 11 ; Cooks, 4 ; - - - - -	15
Washing, Scrubbing, &c., - - - - -	52
Sewing, 26 ; Ironing, 4 ; - - - - -	30
	— 251
Girls at School, - - - - -	45
" at Nurse, - - - - -	14
	— 59
Total, Females, - - - - -	310
" Males, - - - - -	349
	— 659
Of the above sick are—Ship Fever, - - - - -	7
" " " " other diseases, - - - - -	140
	— 147
Cases of Ship Fever during the year, - - - - -	60

## STATEMENT

Showing the birthplaces of the Inmates of the House of Industry and Deer Island, March 31, 1853.

Birthplace.	House of Industry	Deer Island.
Born in Boston of American parents, -	95	33
"    "    "    Irish        "    -	146	161
"    "    "    other Foreign parents, - - - - -	27	15
Born in America of other Foreign parents, - - - - -	13	19
Born in Massachusetts, out of Boston,	14	18
"    "    other New England States, -	28	33
"    "    other States, - - - - -	20	12
"    "    Ireland, - - - - -	288	279
"    "    British Provinces, - - - - -	39	44
"    "    other Foreign Countries, - - - - -	47	43
"    at Sea, - - - - -	1	2
	718	659

## STATISTICS

Of Inmates of House of Industry from April 1, 1829,  
to April 1, 1853.

Years.	Remaining in the House.	Admitted during the following year.	Born.	Discharged and deserted.	Indentured.	Died.	Average number of the whole year.
1829	548	755	21	550	22	93	535
1830	638	655	20	596	50	81	558
1831	586	857	13	698	70	92	534
1832	596	872	23	702	52	171	529
1833	556	819	20	806	60	101	502
1834	527	953	28	740	62	131	541
1835	575	848	27	704	54	150	505
1836	542	790	39	666	43	124	479
1837	588	1032	30	799	18	159	564
1838	624	900	23	779	24	175	570
1839	569	834	21	694	52	120	544
1840	558	981	24	806	32	119	571
1841	606	826	27	693	32	146	551
1842	588	1106	25	817	35	160	631
1843	707	910	41	869	25	160	641
1844	614	867	41	820	30	111	549
1845	561	1183	40	969	30	196	565
1846	589	1676	39	1309	29	230	601
1847	736	1723	58	1542	49	324	611
1848	602	2070	72	1476	43	294	733
1849	1064	3246	110	2780	20	518	972
1850	1022	3021	110	2471	18	371	1192
1851	1293	2856	115	2529	30	400	1237
1852	1305	2938	104	2631	44	295	1301
1853	1377						

*To the Directors of the House of Reformation.*

GENTLEMEN :

The following tables are prepared to show you facts in regard to the Institution and its Inmates for the last year.

STATEMENT

Showing the Admissions, Discharges and average number during the year.

No. of boys remaining in the House at

last report,	-	-	-	-	-	93
Committed since by Court,	-	-	-	-	-	62
Returned,	-	-	-	-	-	3
					—	158
Apprenticed,	-	-	-	-	-	25
Discharged by Court,	-	-	-	-	-	23
"    " expiration of sentence,	-				-	11
Sent to sea,	-	-	-	-	-	5
					—	64
Remaining in the House March 31,	-				—	94
					—	158
Greatest number at one time, March 25,						99
Least number at one time September 22,						76
Average during the year,	-	-	-	-	-	87½

Of those apprenticed, fourteen were to Shoemakers, four to Farmers, two to Cabinet Makers, one to a Plumber, one to a Mariner, one to Mason, one to a Painter and one to a Tailor. Five of them have left their masters, the remaining twenty are doing well, giving full satisfaction to their masters and encouraging us in the hope that a radical reformation has been

produced, and that they will become good citizens. We have often been visited the past year by former boys who expressed the deepest sense of gratitude for the privileges they enjoyed here.

TABLE I.

Showing the age when committed.

4	of	7	years.
9	"	8	"
6	"	9	"
19	"	10	"
22	"	11	"
26	"	12	"
19	"	13	"
42	"	14	"
10	"	15	"
1	"	16	"

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TABLE II.

Showing the Offences for which they were committed.

Larceny,	-	-	-	-	-	55
Idle and Dissolute,	-	-	-	-	-	38
Truancy,	-	-	-	-	-	34
Stubbornness,	-	-	-	-	-	20
Shop Breaking and Larceny,	-	-	-	-	-	7
Attempting to commit a Larceny,	-	-	-	-	-	1
Breaking and entering a building with intent to steal,	-	-	-	-	-	1
Assault and Battery,	-	-	-	-	-	1
Vagabond,	-	-	-	-	-	1

---

158

Born of Foreign Parents 140 or  $88\frac{4}{9}$  per cent.

" " " " 18 or  $11\frac{3}{7}$  " "

## TABLE III.

Showing the Birthplace of the Inmates.

Born in Boston of American Parents,	-	-	12
" " " Foreign "	-	-	62
" " Massachusetts out of Boston, of Foreign Parents, - - - - -	-	-	2
" " Other States of Foreign Parents, -	-	-	12
" " " of American Parents, -	-	-	6
" " Ireland, - - - - -	-	-	39
" " British Provinces, - - - - -	-	-	22
" " Germany, - - - - -	-	-	3
			—
			158

By reference to table second it will be seen, that, of the whole number of boys in the Institution, during the year, thirty-four were committed for Truancy, the City Government having made our House a place for the reception of truant children. A want of wholesome parental control at home, rather than any natural tendency to evil, is the cause of their straying from school. A large proportion of them were between seven and twelve years of age, and but little acquainted with crime. Their terms of sentence varied from three to six months.

We are fully of the opinion that but little lasting benefit can be accomplished for them in so short a time. When they are discharged they return to their parents to be subjected again to the same influences that brought them here, and but little hope can be entertained of their being good and obedient children until the improving and reforming process shall reach the homes of these boys and convert them from the abodes

of wretchedness and evil example, to those of comfort and better influences.

The health of the boys has been remarkably good—it being very seldom that a boy was absent from the schoolroom or workshop. Nothing has occurred to interrupt the advancement of the school, which though gradual is nevertheless decided and perceptible. The sixty-five admitted the past year, with few exceptions, could read only indifferently, and, consequently, had no knowledge of Arithmetic, Geography, Grammar, &c. The school-room had ever been an unpleasant place to them, where they had been subjected to rules and regulations which home influence had not taught them to love and respect. They found more satisfaction for their uncontrolled desires in the streets and upon the wharves of the City, and they turned from school and books to spend their time in idleness and vice.

Although they enter the school with a positive aversion to books and study, yet many of them after having been in the House a few months become industrious thinking scholars, deeply interested in their studies, and noble minds are developed from under the filth and ignorance which enveloped them.

Boys have entered the school ignorant of the first rudiments of an education, and been sent out to good masters well acquainted with the common English branches usually taught in our public schools.

We have endeavored to improve the heart as well as the mind, to waken the conscience, and to lead the boys to form good habits of self-government, to cultivate the affections, practicing a fraternal kindness towards their companions, forgiving and loving one another, and their improvement is gratifying and encouraging.

We cheerfully acknowledge the aid and assistance we have received from the self-denying exertions of our

Sabbath School teachers, who have met our boys each Sabbath morning and imparted instruction from the Bible. The pleasant smiles with which they greet their teachers and the excellent attention they give them, are strong indications that their labors will not be in vain. We consider it an important auxiliary in the work of remodeling the characters of these children.

Our library has been replenished by an addition of some sixty volumes. The books have been sought with eagerness and we trust read with profit. Many of the boys improving their leisure moments in reading.

Respectfully submitted.

L. D. LINCOLN, *Teacher.*



# **ANNUAL REPORT**

**OF THE**

**D I R E C T O R S**

**OF THE**

**HOUSES OF INDUSTRY AND REFORMATION,**

**FOR THE YEAR 1853-54.**



*City Document*—No. 45.

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ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

DIRECTORS

OF THE

HOUSES OF INDUSTRY AND REFORMATION,

FOR THE YEAR 1853-54.



BOSTON:

1854.

J. H. EASTBURN, CITY PRINTER.

*In Board of Mayor and Aldermen,*  
*April 17, 1854.*

Laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

Attest:      S. F. McCLEARY, JR., *City Clerk.*

# REPORT.

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*To the Honorable the Mayor, Aldermen and Common  
Council of the City of Boston.*

The Directors of the Houses of Industry and Reformation, herewith respectfully present their Report of the Expenditures and Receipts, and of the number, condition, and employment of the Inmates, for the year ending 31st March, 1854.

Referring to the accompanying Tables for more specific details, it will appear that the whole Expenditure at South Boston (including that for the House of Reformation) was - - - - - \$34,840 90

The Receipts from sales of vegetables, fruit, and other products of the farm, and the labor of the Boys in the Reformation and Boylston Schools, which has been all paid into the Treasury, amounts to - - - - - 5,421 48

---

Showing the Net cost to be - - - - - \$29,419 42

The amount expended on the Deer Island branch of the Establishment, is - - - - - \$63,031 33

Receipts from bonded passengers, and other sources, and paid into the Treasury, - 2,199 25

---

Leaving as the net cost, - - - - - \$60,831 81

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And the *aggregate* of the two, - - - - - \$90,251 26

The Treasurer has in addition, received from the Commonwealth, on account of the support of State paupers, \$16,626 72, which, deducted from the foregoing amount, shows the actual net cost to the City, of all the Institutions under our charge, to have been \$73,624 44. There is beside, a claim of \$1,413 29 against the State for Ship Fever patients; which, though as yet unsettled, we have been given to understand will be allowed, with some slight abatement.

If the amount of \$90,251 26 be divided by the average number of Inmates, which (including the 77 Reformation boys) is 1,393, it will appear that \$64 79 has been the annual expense of each, or \$1 24½ per week; tending to show, that although the Expenditures have exceeded the Estimates of this Board at the commencement of the year, from causes beyond their control; and yet readily appreciated, that the closest economy has been aimed at, consistent with a due regard to the comfort of those committed to our charge; and it may be further remarked in this connexion, that the amount includes not only the subsistence of the pauper inmates, but covers all expenses incident to the Establishments; among which will be found many items for improvements of a permanent character, and indispensable repairs, not embraced in the Estimates.

This statement is made, with a view to remove misapprehensions which to some extent have prevailed, that expenditure on too lavish a scale was allowed in this Department, which it is believed a better knowledge of the facts will remove. The subject may assume perhaps, a yet more acceptable shape, when it is considered, that the actual cost (to the City) of supporting these humble dependents, is in fact reduced by the State allowance, to a sum which gives as the charge per capita \$52 85, per annum, or a fraction over one dollar a week. The

Council have recently had the opportunity of personal observation of the degree of comfort which for this small outlay has been secured to the objects for whom it is intended ; and while we are satisfied, that more cannot be afforded, with the means at our disposal, this Board will not believe that any thing *less* would be sanctioned by the most strenuous advocates of economy.

It will be observed by the tabular statement, that the account of the number of Inmates at South Boston is made up to 2d November, 1853, soon after which, the transfer to Deer Island, directed by the City Government, was commenced and continued till its completion early in December ; leaving on the 31st March, only the Reformation and Boylston School boys, and the few assistants needed for the domestic service of the establishment ; this will in part explain the increased expense at Deer Island, and the relative diminution of that at South Boston.

It became necessary in consequence of this change, to make arrangements for performing the work which had before been done at the old House ; and this was effected by converting the old workshop of the Boylston boys into a washing and ironing room ; and removing the old barn, (now become useless) and fitting it for a workshop, where the boys are now profitably employed, (their labor yielding an income of a thousand dollars) and acquiring habits of vastly greater value, in their moral aspect and influence.

In reference to this branch of the Institution, we cannot suppress the earnest hope, that in the contemplated changes growing out of the action of the Commonwealth on this subject, this school may be continued under the fostering wing of the City Government ; and its pupils not suffered to be dispersed to the four winds ; the grounds and the reasons for this hope were so forcibly

presented by our late respected Chairman, in the last year's Report, that we need only refer to it to enlist the sympathy and favorable consideration of the Council.

It may be remembered that this school is, to a considerable extent, self-supporting, the Teachers being paid from a fund given for that object, while the productive labor of the boys, is an item worthy of estimation.

The tables furnished by Mr. Lincoln will exhibit the number and condition of the Boys in the House of Reformation: a more extended report, or remarks at this time, are deemed unnecessary, as the semi-annual report required by the Inspectors of Prisons, will supply all needed information; it is proper to state, and certainly it must be satisfactory to know, that the number at present remaining is much below that of the last year's report; and that the average of the year is notably less.

Religious service is regularly observed at the House of Reformation, conducted by the Chaplain, Rev. Mr. Lovell, at which the boys of both wings, are assembled in the common chapel, and we have reason to believe that good impressions are made on the minds and hearts of all.

The Sunday school is continued by the faithful corps who have labored so long and so cheerfully in this mission of charity, and who deserve the acknowledgment of the Directors, while they have the warm gratitude of the objects of their benevolent regard.

At Deer Island religious service is held on alternate Sundays by our Chaplain, (Mr. Lovell,) the intervening Sabbaths being assigned to the Catholic service, for those of that faith who may desire to attend, perfect liberty being allowed on this point to the inmates; visitations by our chaplain during the week for private conference with such as may desire it, are also regularly made; and the same service is rendered occasionally by the Catholic priest.

The Schools at Deer Island are in a flourishing condition, consisting of some 140 boys, and 70 girls, of ages varying from Primary School children up to the age of 14 or 15 years; both branches being under competent teachers.

Several tables are submitted herewith, not heretofore usually presented, which may, it is believed, be interesting; one showing the result of labor performed at Deer Island, an item not presentable in figures, but proving that the residents there are not a community of idlers; the same table exhibits the stock of animals on hand; also an estimate of the value of stock in the store, &c., amounting to \$2,956 95; another states the number of cases treated in the Hospital, showing that it may be regarded as much a General Hospital or Infirmary, as an Alms House; this table shows a result highly creditable to the professional skill of the medical officers as well as to the sanitary regulations of the Establishment. The past year has been marked by the prevalence of several classes of disease especially afflictive to the children. Ophthalmia, the scourge of all similar institutions, has given us a severe trial, but is yielding to the judicious treatment and unremitting attentions of the physicians and nurses. The number of cases of genuine Ophthalmia has not exceeded about 60 to 65; the number stated in the Table (244) includes all diseases of the eyes. It has been thought well to accompany this Report with a copy of the ordinary bill of fare of the inmates of the House at Deer Island, for the information of some who may take interest in the question.

The number of patients landed from shipboard this year has been remarkably few, attributable to the improved condition of the passenger vessels, and the greater care bestowed on their comfort on the passage.

In closing their Report, the Directors would not omit

to acknowledge the efficiency of the several officers having more immediate supervision of the different Houses, to whose judicious exercise of the powers and duties assigned them is to be attributed the satisfactory condition of the Institutions.

Respectfully submitted,

WILLIAM DALL,  
SAMUEL LEEDS,  
ALFRED A. WELLINGTON,  
JOHN FLINT,  
NATHANIEL BREWER,  
JOHN COWDIN,  
PAUL ADAMS,  
JOHN M. WRIGHT.

## EXPENDITURES

For the House of Industry, including the House of Reformation, from April 1, 1853, to March 31, 1854.

*Provisions.*

Flour, Crackers and Meal,	-	-	-	-	\$5,781	23
Beef, Mutton and Pork,	-	-	-	-	4,770	20
Codfish and Mackerel,	-	-	-	-	375	68
Potatoes, Beans and Peas,	-	-	-	-	709	59
Butter, Cheese, Eggs and Lard,	-	-	-	-	796	20
Milk,	-	-	-	-	1,592	48

*Groceries.*

Tea, Coffee and Chocolate,	-	-	-	-	806	56
Rice,	-	-	-	-	298	31
Sugar,	-	-	-	-	522	70
Molasses,	-	-	-	-	1,005	12
Provisions and Family Stores for Officers,	-	-	-	-	557	22
Tobacco and Snuff,	-	-	-	-	101	06
Hospital Stores and Medicines,	-	-	-	-	454	02
Ice,	-	-	-	-	64	62
Dry Goods for Clothing, and Bedding and Straw,	-	-	-	-	1,647	50
Hats and Caps,	-	-	-	-	65	35
Shoes and Shoe Stock,	-	-	-	-	1,472	83
Fuel,	-	-	-	-	2,793	37
Oil,	-	-	-	-	337	58
Furniture and repairs,	-	-	-	-	92	72
Salaries and Nursing	-	-	-	-	5,292	77
Excursion of Boylston and Reformation boys and Singing Master,	-	-	-	-	372	92

Carriage hire for Directors and Sunday School						
Teachers, and Omnibus tickets, - - -	325	97				
Wooden Ware, Mats and Brooms, - - -	117	16				
Iron, Tin, Hard and Crockery Ware, - - -	244	93				
Stoves, Funnel and repairs of Grates, - - -	220	44				
Building Materials, Lumber for Coffins, Paints and Oil, and Mechanics' work, - - -	401	32				
Pumps, Water Works, and Plumbing, - - -	150	73				
Postages, Printing, Stationery and School Books, - - - - -	388	34				
Soap and House Sand, - - - - -	347	36				
Wheelwright, Blacksmith and Harness work, - -	154	77				
Grain and Meal, - - - - -	203	19				
Conveying Paupers to House, and investigating settlements, - - - - -	182	55				
Gratuities to inmates on leaving, - - - -	15	20				
Garden Seeds, Tools, Plants and Manure, - -	128	22				
New Floors in School Rooms, - - - -	214	62				
New Windows in Boylston School, and fitting washing and ironing rooms, - - -	247	58				
Fitting work shop for Boylston School boys, -	291	03				
Removing building for work shop, - - -	200	00				
Underpinning for work shop, - - -	26	62				
Removing Gate Keeper's Office, - - -	40	00				
Masons' work on Shop and Drains, - - -	161	93				
Masons' work on Wash Room, - - -	14	00				
New Desks for Schools, - - - -	424	42				
Carting earth to fill under broken Bridge, - -	51	00				
City of Boston for Water, - - - -	50	00				
Board and Lodgings for sundry persons, and aid to discharged Inmates, - - - -	139	49				
One Horse, - - - - -	190	00				
						\$34,840 90

## RECEIPTS

On account of Houses of Industry and Reformation for the year ending March 31, 1854.

Cash collected and paid into the City Treasury, viz:

For support of Paupers from towns and individuals,	- - - - -	63 08
" Cash left by deceased Paupers,	- - - - -	24 78
" Labor of Boylston boys,	- - - - -	761 35
" " " Reformation boys,	- - - - -	1,029 99
" " " Inmates of House of Industry,	- - - - -	36 00
" Sales of Vegetables, Fruit and Produce of Farm,	- - - - -	1,815 24
" Sales of Barrels, Casks and Rags,	- - - - -	246 37
" " " small articles,	- - - - -	34 50
" " " Pork,	- - - - -	902 37
" " " Oakum,	- - - - -	140 06
" " " Mats,	- - - - -	55 08
" " " two Horses,	- - - - -	123 70
" " " old Iron,	- - - - -	58 46
" " " Bones,	- - - - -	75 47
" " " Wagon,	- - - - -	55 00
		<hr/>
		\$5,421 45

## S T A T E M E N T

Of Inmates at House of Industry, at South Boston, for the year ending March 31, 1854.

Months.	Admitted.	Committed.	Born.	Discharged	Died.	Eloped.
1853, April,	128	4	4	143	22	29
May,	112	10	11	97	31	18
June,	99	5	7	94	23	10
July,	75	3	6	77	28	15
August,	91	8	6	67	27	18
September,	63	11	5	69	11	10
October,	67	3		64	14	8
November,	14	1	4	356	5	7
December,	7			33		2
1854, January,	14			23	1	1
February,	3			15		1
March,	12			15		1
	—	—	—	1,053	162	—
	685	45	43			120

## G E N E R A L S U M M A R Y .

At the House, March 31, 1853,	-	-	-	-	718
Admitted by Directors,	-	-	-	-	685
Committed by Court,	-	-	-	-	45
Born in House,	-	-	-	-	43
					— 1,491
Discharged and Eloped,	-	-	-	-	1,173
Died,	-	-	-	-	162
Remaining March 31, 1854,	-	-	-	-	156
					— 1,491

Average weekly number for the year, -	-	454
Greatest weekly number, April 1, 1853,	-	694
Least weekly number, March 31, 1854,	-	156

---

## S T A T E M E N T

Of condition and employment of Inmates of House of Industry, proper, November 2, 1853.

*Males.*

Attending Fires, -	-	-	-	-	-	5
Writing and Marking Clothes,	-	-	-	-	-	2
Carpenters, 2 ; Tailors, 3 ; Barber, 1,	-	-	-	-	-	6
Sweepers and Soapboilers,	-	-	-	-	-	2
Whitewasher,	-	-	-	-	-	1
Attending Barn and Piggery,	-	-	-	-	-	4
Cooks and Waiters,	-	-	-	-	-	8
Shoemakers, 3 ; Bakers, 3 ; Painters, 2,	-	-	-	-	-	8
Nurses and Overseers of Wards,	-	-	-	-	-	10
Picking Oakum,	-	-	-	-	-	16
Farming and out-door work,	-	-	-	-	-	15
Insane and Idiotic,	-	-	-	-	-	6
Sick and disabled,	-	-	-	-	-	68
						151
Children at School, including Boylston boys,	-	-	-	-	-	144
"    at Nurse,	-	-	-	-	-	38
						182
Total,	-	-	-	-	-	333

*Females.*

Sewing and Knitting, -	-	-	-	-	-	12
Washing and Scrubbing,	-	-	-	-	-	18

Domestics at Children's Schools,	-	-	-	-	3
Nurses,	-	-	-	-	15
Feeble Women taking care of Children,	-	-	-	-	15
Domestics of Superintendents,	-	-	-	-	4
Insane and Idiotic,	-	-	-	-	15
Sick and Infirm,	-	-	-	-	78
					160
Children at School,	-	-	-	-	40
" at Nurse,	-	-	-	-	32
					72
Total Females,	-	-	-	-	232
" Males,	-	-	-	-	333

Whole number in the House, November 2, 1853, - 565

### S T A T E M E N T

Of employment of Inmates at the Boylston Asylum at South Boston, March 31, 1854.

#### *Males.*

Boys, in School,	-	-	-	-	-	139
Men, attending fires,	-	-	-	-	-	3
" Cook 1; Gatekeeper 1,	-	-	-	-	-	2
						144

#### *Females.*

Wash and Ironing Rooms,	-	-	-	-	-	6
Sewing Rooms,	-	-	-	-	-	3
Cook and Domestic,	-	-	-	-	-	2
one girl,	-	-	-	-	-	1
						12
						156

## TABULAR REPORT

OF THE

## HOUSE OF REFORMATION,

FOR THE YEAR 1853-54.

No. of boys remaining in the House at last Report, - - - - -	93
Committed since by Court, 57 boys, 1 girl, -	58
Returned, - - - - -	13
	—
	164
Apprenticed, 35 boys, 1 girl, - - - - -	36
Discharged by limitation of sentence, -	33
Discharged by Court, - - - - -	16
Sent to sea, - - - - -	11
Escaped, - - - - -	1
	—
	97
Remaining in the House, March 31, -	67
Greatest number at one time, April 1, -	93
Least number at one time, Sept. 17, -	61
Average during the year, - - - - -	77

Of those apprenticed, twenty-five were to Shoemakers, seven to Farmers, one to Tailor, one to Hatter, one to a Blacksmith, and one to Domestic work.

*Showing Age when Committed.*

2 were of 7 years.

8        " 8     "

10      " 9     "

27      " 10    "

22      " 11    "

25      " 12    "

18      " 13    "

31 were of 14 years.

16        "    15    "

3        "    16    "

2        "    17    "

---

164

An average age of about 12 years when committed.

*Offences.*

Truancy, - - - - -	43
Larceny, - - - - -	42
Idle and Dissolute, - - - - -	33
Stubbornness, - - - - -	23
Returned, - - - - -	13
Attempting to commit Larceny, - - - - -	2
Attempting to commit a Burglary, - - - - -	2
Breaking and entering with intent to steal, - - - - -	2
Shop Breaking and Larceny, - - - - -	2
House Breaking and Larceny, - - - - -	1
Vagabond, - - - - -	1

---

164

*Birthplace.*

Born in Boston of Foreign parents, - - - - -	71
"        "    " American    " - - - - -	5
"        " in Massachusetts out of Boston, of Foreign parents, - - - - -	9
Born in Massachusetts out of Boston, of American parents - - - - -	4
Born in other States, of Foreign parents, - - - - -	7
"        "    "    " American    " - - - - -	4
"        " Ireland, - - - - -	35
"        " England, - - - - -	9
"        " British Provinces, - - - - -	19
"        " Germany, - - - - -	1

---

164

Born of American parents, 13.  $7\frac{3}{4}\%$  per cent.

" " Foreign " 151.  $92\frac{3}{4}\%$  " "

Boys have earned the past year, - - - - \$1,183 71

Respectfully submitted,

J. D. LINCOLN.

### EXPENDITURES

For Deer Island Department of the House of Industry, from April 1, 1853, to March 31, 1854.

#### *Provisions.*

Flour, Crackers and Meal,	-	-	-	-	\$10,313 11
Beef, Pork and Mutton,	-	-	-	-	7,079 39
Salt and fresh Fish and Mackerel,	-	-	-	-	972 86
Potatoes, Beans and Peas,	-	-	-	-	696 78
Butter, Lard, Eggs and Cheese,	-	-	-	-	827 72
Salt, Vinegar and Pepper,	-	-	-	-	153 20
Milk,	-	-	-	-	3,978 72

#### *Groceries.*

Tea, Coffee and Chocolate,	-	-	-	-	1,726 31
Sugar,	-	-	-	-	1,094 16
Molasses,	-	-	-	-	901 30
Rice,	-	-	-	-	538 44
Provisions and Family Stores for Officers,	-	-	-	-	1,465 57
Tobacco and Snuff,	-	-	-	-	245 74
Dry Goods for Clothing and Bedding,	-	-	-	-	4,128 83
Straw,	-	-	-	-	250 46

Shoes, Shoe Stock and Tools,	-	-	-	1,944	65
Soap and Soap Stock,	-	-	-	1,113	12
Iron, Tin, Hard and Crockery Ware,	-	-	-	1,864	63
Wooden Ware, Combs and Brooms,	-	-	-	381	80
Fuel,	-	-	-	5,524	72
Oil,	-	-	-	-	911 44
Furniture and Repairs,	-	-	-	-	197 55
Postages, Stationery and School Books,	-	-	-	251	45
Salaries and Nursing,	-	-	-	5,215	17
Stoves, Funnels, Grates and Boilers,	-	-	-	428	60
Medicine and Hospital Stores,	-	-	-	2,045	28
Land conveyance to the Sloop and Point Shirley,				259	75
Wheelwright, Blacksmith and Harness work and Stock,	-	-	-	408	21
Building Materials, Lumber for Coffins, Pump and Mechanics' work,	-	-	-	1,025	91
Plumbing, Water Closets &c.,	-	-	-	51	74
Grain and Meal for Stock,	-	-	-	1,748	78
Garden Seeds, Plants, Tools,	-	-	-	177	27
Wages and Board of Sloop's Crew,	-	-	-	1,529	60
One Yoke of Oxen,	-	-	-	191	14
New Carriage,	-	-	-	200	00
Ship Chandlery for Sloop, and Repairs,	-	-	-	381	75
Paints and Oil,	-	-	-	506	48
Board and Lodgings for sundry persons and aid to discharged Inmates,	-	-	-	98	92
Carriage hire to Point Shirley for Directors,	-			104	97
East Boston Ferry,	-	-	-	96	76
Repairing Whale Boat,	-	-	-	20	67
Cement and Stone work for Drains and Vaults,				155	27
Copper work, Steam Pipe and Cocks and Wheel Rope,	-	-	-	120	20
Stock and work on Partitions in New Building,				315	46
Fire Works for boys, July 4th,	-	-	-	63	68
Furniture for Superintendent's House,	-	-	-	847	62
Horse keeping for Directors and City Govern- ment, at Point Shirley,	-	-	-	104	45
Horse keeping for Superintendent, in the City,				65	38

Steam Boat for conveying Inmates from South Boston to Deer Island,	- - - - -	100 00
Stoves, Hardware, &c. for Engineer's House,	-	56 32
Visit of the City and State Governments,	-	150 00
		—————
		\$63,031 33

## R E C E I P T S

On account of Deer Island Department, for the year ending March 31, 1854.

## Cash collected and paid into the City Treasury:

For support and Clothing of Bonded Passen-	gers, - - - - -	1,099 04
For support of Paupers of towns and individu-	als, - - - - -	332 98
For Barrels, Casks, Rags, Grease and Bones,	-	165 22
" Goods from Store,	- - - - -	26 21
" Pigs,	- - - - -	93 33
" One Horse,	- - - - -	77 55
" One Yoke of Oxen,	- - - - -	190 00
" Wagons,	- - - - -	37 48
" Barley and Vegetables,	- - - - -	177 71
		—————
		\$2,199 52

## STATEMENT

Of the condition and employment of Inmates at Deer Island,  
March 31, 1854.

*Males.*

Sick in the new building,	-	-	-	-	-	128
" " " old Male Hospital with Measles, &c.,	20					
" " " old Female Hospital with Ophthalmia,	51					
" " * Quarantine with Small Pox,	-	6				
						— 205
Infirm,	-	-	-	-	-	33
Insane,	-	-	-	-	-	2
Nurses and assistants and night and day Watch-						
men and attendants,	-	-	-	-	-	19
At work on Farm, &c.,	-	-	-	-	-	24
Shoemakers, 10 ; Tailors, 11 ; Carpenters, 6 ;						
Painters, 6 ; Whitewashers, 8 ; Bakers, 3 ;						
Barbers, 2 ; Blacksmiths, 3 ; Coopers, 2 ;	-	51				
In Engine Room, 6 ; in Woodshed, 12 ; Coal						
Breakers, 4 ; Teamsters, 2 ; Mattress makers,						
7 ; Coalsifters, 4 ;	-	-	-	-	-	35
Picking Oakum,	-	-	-	-	-	29
At work in the House, Offices and School Room,	27					
At work out of doors and at the Barn,	-	-	35			
						— 255
						— 460
Boys at School,	-	-	-	-	-	158
" at Nurse,	-	-	-	-	-	26
						— 184
Total,	-	-	-	-	-	644

*Females.*

Sick in the new building,	- - - - -	105
" " " old Female Hospital with Ophthalmia,	- - - - -	39
" " " Male Hospital with Measles, &c.,	- - - - -	16
" " Quarantine,	- - - - -	2
		162
Infirm,	- - - - -	43
Insane and Idiotic,	- - - - -	17
In Nursery (with nursing children,)	- - - - -	41
		101
Taking care of Children,	- - - - -	11
Nurses, attendants and watchers in the Hospitals,	- - - - -	22
Nurses, &c., in the new building,	- - - - -	22
Domestics and Cooks,	- - - - -	18
Washers, Ironers and Scrubbers,	- - - - -	44
In Sewing Room,	- - - - -	25
Assistants in Sleeping and Bathing Rooms,	- - - - -	19
		161
Girls at School,	- - - - -	56
" at Nurse,	- - - - -	33
		89
Total,	- - - - -	513

## ADMISSIONS

At Deer Island for the year ending March 31, 1854.

Months.	Admitted.	Committed.	Births.	Deaths.	Discharged.
1853, April,	81	22	2	13	154
	May,	52	1	13	137
	June,	61	1	3	126
	July,	56	4	5	124
	August,	44	2	17	157
	September,	55	7	25	174
	October,	49	2	20	311
	November,	56	3	21	154
	December,	50	3	26	209
	1854, January,	45	6	32	132
	February,	47	6	37	107
	March,	73	6	46	345
	—	—	—	—	—
	2,233	610	43	258	2,130

## GENERAL SUMMARY.

At the Island, March 31, 1853,	-	-	-	659
Admitted from the City,	-	-	-	2,005
"    " Vessels,	-	-	-	228
Committed by Police Court,	-	-	-	610
Born,	-	-	-	43
			—	3,545

Died,	-	-	-	-	-	258
Discharged and Eloped,	-	-	-	-	-	2,130
Remaining March 31, 1854,	-	-	-	-	-	1,157
					—	3,545
Average weekly number for the year,	-	-	-	-	-	862
Greatest weekly number, March 1, 1854,	-	-	-	-	-	1,290
Least weekly number, June 2, 1853,	-	-	-	-	-	590

## S T A T E M E N T

Showing the Birthplaces of the Inmates of the House of Industry and Deer Island, March 31, 1854.

Birthplace.		House of Industry	Deer Island.
Born in Boston of American parents,	-	42	60
" " " Irish "	-	30	265
" " " other Foreign "	-	18	25
" " America " " " "	-		37
" " Massachusetts out of Boston,	-	7	20
" " other New England States,	-	15	46
" " " States, - - - - -	-	2	17
" " Ireland, - - - - -	-	21	509
" " British Provinces, - - - - -	-	13	79
" " Foreign Countries, - - - - -	-	8	91
Unknown, - - - - -	-		8
	—	156	1,157

[April,

## HOSPITAL CASES,

Under treatment from April 1, 1853, to March 31, 1854.

Consumption,	-	-	-	-	81 of which 55 Died.
Ship Fever,	-	-	-	61	" 7 "
Typhoid Fever,	-	-	-	47	" 8 "
Delirium Tremens,	-	-	-	56	" 5 "
Syphilis Males	94				
Females	118	-	-	212	" 0 "
Small Pox,	-	-	-	27	" 3 "
Measles,	-	-	-	121	" 8 "
Dysentery,	-	-	-	86	" 21 "
Diarrhoea,	-	-	-	128	" 18 "
Ophthalmia,	-	-	-	244	" 0 "
Miscellaneous Diseases,	-	-	1,136	"	134 "
Whole number of cases			2,199		259

Of the Deaths 97 were under 5 years of age,

7 " over 70 " "

1 " was 88 " "

1 " " 82 " "

## DAILY FARE OF INMATES AT DEER ISLAND.

*Breakfast.*

Bread 1-3 Indian, Chocolate with Milk and Molasses.

*Supper.*

Bread and Tea.

*Dinner.*

Sunday, Baked Pork and Beans and Bread.

Monday, Salt Beef or Beef Soup with Vegetables, and boiled Rice and Molasses.

Tuesday, Beef Soup.

Wednesday, " "

Thursday, " "

Friday, Fresh or Salt Fish and Vegetables.

Saturday, Beef Soup and Rice and Molasses.

Mutton or Veal Broth every day for the sick.

One quart of Milk is furnished to the Nursing Women daily.

### R E S U L T O F L A B O R

On the Farm at Deer Island for the year 1853-4.

Carrots,	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,200	Bushels.
Beets,	-	-	-	-	-	-	800	"
Turnips,	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,000	"
Onions,	-	-	-	-	-	-	200	"
Potatoes,	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	"
Parsnips,	-	-	-	-	-	-	50	"
Barley,	-	-	-	-	-	-	200	"
Cabbage and Cauliflowers,	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,000	Heads.
English Hay,	-	-	-	-	-	-	50	Tons.
Straw,	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	"
Pigs raised,	-	-	-	-	-	-	125	
Tons of Ice cut from pond and stored,	-	-	-	-	-	-	300	Tons.
100 Trees set out costing	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$100	
Land made and prepared for cultivation from October 1852, to February 1854,								
One Lot of about 750,000 square feet.								
" " of about 300,000 " "								

*Stock on Farm, March 31, 1854.*

7 Cows, 4 Working Oxen, 4 Horses, 1 Bull, 1 Yearling.

*Stock remaining in the Store, March 31, 1854.*

Dry Goods, Crockery, Hardware, Groceries, made up Clothing, Shoes, Caps, &c., and about Sixty cords of Wood, amounting by estimate to \$2,956 95.

## STATISTICS

Of Inmates of House of Industry, from April 1, 1829, to April 1, 1854.

Years.	Remaining in the House	Admitted during the following year.	Born.	Discharged and deserted.	Indented.	Died.	Average number the whole year.
1829	548	755	21	550	22	93	535
1830	638	655	20	596	50	81	558
1831	586	857	13	698	70	92	534
1832	596	872	23	702	52	171	529
1833	556	819	20	806	60	101	502
1834	527	953	28	740	62	131	541
1835	575	848	27	704	54	150	505
1836	542	790	39	666	43	124	479
1837	588	1032	30	789	18	159	564
1838	624	900	23	779	24	175	570
1839	569	834	21	694	52	120	544
1840	558	981	24	806	32	119	571
1841	606	826	27	693	32	146	551
1842	588	1106	25	817	35	160	631
1843	707	910	41	869	25	160	641
1844	614	867	41	820	30	111	549
1845	561	1183	40	969	30	196	565
1846	589	1676	39	1309	29	230	601
1847	736	1723	58	1542	49	324	611
1848	602	2070	72	1476	43	294	733
1849	1064	3246	110	2780	20	518	972
1850	1022	3021	110	2471	18	371	1192
1851	1293	2856	115	2529	30	400	1237
1852	1305	2938	104	2631	44	295	1301
1853	1377	2918	86	3303	44	420	1316
1854	1313						





# ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

DIRECTORS

OF THE

HOUSES OF INDUSTRY AND REFORMATION,

FOR THE YEAR 1854-1855.



***City Document.—No. 38.***

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# ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

DIRECTORS

OF THE

## HOUSES OF INDUSTRY AND REFORMATION,

FOR THE YEAR 1854-1855.



BOSTON:

MOORE & CROSBY, CITY PRINTERS, 1 WATER STREET.

1855.

CITY OF BOSTON.

---

*In Board of Aldermen, April 30, 1855.*

Laid on the table and ordered to be Printed.

Attest:

S. F. McCLEARY, *City Clerk.*

# R E P O R T.

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To THE HON. THE MAYOR, ALDERMEN, AND COMMON COUNCIL  
OF THE CITY OF BOSTON:

The Directors of the Houses of Industry and Reformation, present herewith their Report of the Expenditures and Receipts, and the number, condition and employment of the inmates, for the year ending March 31, 1855.

From the accompanying tables it appears that the Expenditure at South Boston has been - - - - - \$25,180.22  
(About \$4,500 of this amount was for indispensable repairs at the House of Reformation; and for extensive alterations, rendered necessary by the opening of Broadway through the grounds of the Institution.)

The amount received from Labor of the Boys, and products of the Garden, was - - - - - 982.22

Showing the net cost to be - - - - - \$24,198.00

The Expenditure at Deer Island has been - - - - - \$52,791.69  
Amount received from all sources - - - - - 3,161.11

Net Expenditure - - - - - \$49,630.58

The aggregate net cost of both Institutions has been \$73,828.58

There is a considerable claim outstanding against the State, not yet liquidated, on "ship fever" account, which we have been

encouraged to believe will ere long be decided, (or admitted by the Auditor,) as we think it must be, in the City's favor.

The amount expended in the support of a number of Inmates, so much reduced from last year, is explained by the fact (known to every one) of the enhanced price of provisions, as well as a corresponding increase in the cost of all descriptions of labor required, and of every article of necessary use in conducting the Institutions; while the permanent expenses remain the same.

By reference to the statistics appended, in relation to Deer Island, it will be seen that a very considerable amount of work of a permanent character has been accomplished by the inmates, towards the improvement of the Island and its increase in value, whether for its present uses or any other to which it may be judged expedient to appropriate it.

Another table exhibits the stock of supplies remaining on hand, unconsumed, amounting to \$2,839.11, exclusive of the cattle and other live stock on the Island.

The agricultural product of the Farm has fallen short of that of last year, owing to the absence for the most important portion of the season (the planting season) of any competent person to direct the labor of the inmates, and to the prevalent drought; it has however been respectable, and a more systematic course of cultivation and improvement has been introduced, and is being carried out by the present incumbent, promising not only more abundant return in future, but such a change in the whole aspect of the Island, as shall be more in conformity with good taste, and its reputation as one of the City Institutions.

The Schools at South Boston, under the care of competent and experienced teachers, continue to realize the expectations of the Directors, (and they believe of the public in general,) reclaiming from their downward course many lads who would otherwise become scourges of society; and affording to others opportunities not otherwise in their reach, to obtain the necessary instruction to qualify them for useful and valuable citizenship.

The Sunday School is still kept up for the benefit of the boys

in the two departments at South Boston, by the same faithful laborers in this portion of the Master's Vineyard, and as we have reason to know, with the happiest results.

Religious service is observed on every Sabbath at the House of Reformation, conducted by Rev. Mr. Lovell, who, in addition, performs the morning service at Deer Island. The boys at South Boston, and the inmates at Deer Island, of maturer years, both men and women, appear to be suitably impressed by these exercises, the good influences of which, even when not openly manifested, we cannot doubt.

To the uninitiated, it might seem that the removal to the State Institutions of so large a number as were formerly under the charge of this Board, would render its longer existence unnecessary; the fact however of 1737 applications for relief at the Office, since the removal and the disposal of this large number to Tewksbury, Bridgewater or Rainsford Island, (according to the requirement of each special applicant,) in addition to the ordinary service of our own City Institutions, will show the necessity of such an organization, and that it is not merely an ornamental appendage, nor without practical utility in the conduct of City affairs.

Respectfully submitted.

WILLIAM DALL,  
JOHN FLINT,  
JOHN COWDIN,  
JOHN M. WRIGHT,  
HENRY M. HOLBROOK,  
J. DUNHAM, Jr.,  
JOHN M. CLARK,  
P. SANFORD,  
PETER C. JONES,  
JAMES W. STONE.

## EXPENDITURES

For the Boylston Asylum and the House of Reformation at South Boston, from April 1, 1854, to March 31, 1855.

Flour,	-	-	-	-	-	\$4,075.75
Baking,	-	-	-	-	-	663.25
Bread and Meal,	-	-	-	-	-	131.41
Beef, Mutton and Pork,	-	-	-	-	-	1,675.38
Fish,	-	-	-	-	-	148.32
Potatoes and Beans,	-	-	-	-	-	558.51
Butter, Cheese, Eggs and Lard,	-	-	-	-	-	343.77
Milk,	-	-	-	-	-	700.40
Tea, Coffee and Chocolate,	-	-	-	-	-	338.42
Sugar,	-	-	-	-	-	105.86
Molasses,	-	-	-	-	-	358.70
Provisions for Officers, Groceries and Family Stores,	-	-	-	-	-	1,264.01
Clothing and Bedding,	-	-	-	-	-	1,966.63
Hats and Caps,	-	-	-	-	-	85.22
Shoes and Shoe Stock,	-	-	-	-	-	656.98
Fuel,	-	-	-	-	-	1,759.17
Oil,	-	-	-	-	-	397.20
Soap,	-	-	-	-	-	132.47
Furniture and Repairs,	-	-	-	-	-	233.91
Salaries,	-	-	-	-	-	3,036.66
Carrige Hire for Directors and Sunday School Teachers, and Omnibus Tickets,	-	-	-	-	-	421.12
School Books, Printing, Postage and Newspapers,	-	-	-	-	-	305.13
Wooden Ware, Brooms, Lines and Combs,	-	-	-	-	-	91.79
Stoves and Repairing,	-	-	-	-	-	262.39
Hose and Pipe, and Plumbing,	-	-	-	-	-	44.53
Tin, Hard and Crockery Ware,	-	-	-	-	-	245.32

Lumber, Masons' and Carpenters' Work, including	
New Windows for the Reformation Department, -	\$647.21
Glass, Paints, Oil and Brushes, - - - - -	72.41
Cooperage, - - - - -	12.03
Gratuities, Boarding and Fares for Paupers in and	
from the City, - - - - -	115.24
Carting and Labor, - - - - -	222.59
Seeds, Tools and Manure, - - - - -	19.87
Medicine and Hospital Stores, - - - - -	39.89
Arresting Deserters and Expenses Shipping Boys,	8.75
Excursion of Boys and Singing Master at House of	
Reformation, - - - - -	91.82
Fire Works on the 4th July, - - - - -	56.35
City of Boston for Cochituate Water, - - - - -	50.00
Alterations rendered necessary by the Extension of	
Broadway, - - - - -	3,841.76
	<hr/>
	\$25,180.22

### RECEIPTS

On account of the Boylston Asylum and the House of Reformation, at South Boston, for the year ending March 31, 1855.

Cash collected and paid into the City Treasury, viz.:	
For Support of Paupers, from Towns, - - - - -	48.65
" Labor of Boylston Boys, - - - - -	27.84
" " " Reformation " - - - - -	563.31
" Sales of Casks, Rags and Iron, - - - - -	73.96
" " " Grass and Fruits, - - - - -	260.46
" " " Wood, - - - - -	8.00
	<hr/>
	\$982.22

## STATEMENT

Of Inmates at the Boylston Asylum at South Boston, for the year ending March 31, 1855.

Months.	Admitted.	Committed.	Discharged.	Died.	Eloped.
1854, April,	12	2	19		
May,	17		8		1
June,	8		14		
July,	6	2	11	1	3
August,	4		9		1
September,	5	4	8		
October,	3	2	38		1
November,	1	1	1		1
December,	7	1	9		
1855 January,	5	2	3		
February,		1	3		
March,	4	2	10	1	
	—	—	—	—	—
	72	17	133	2	7

## GENERAL SUMMARY.

At the Asylum, March 31, 1854,	-	-	-	-	156
Admitted by Directors,	-	-	-	-	72
Committed by Court,	-	-	-	-	17
					—
Discharged and Eloped,	-	-	-	-	140
Died,	-	-	-	-	2
Remaining March 31, 1855,	-	-	-	-	103
					—
Average number for the year,	-	-	-	-	129
Greatest     "     May 17, 1854,	-	-	-	-	163
Least        "     March 31, 1855,	-	-	-	-	103

## STATEMENT

Of employment of Inmates at the Boylston Asylum, March 31,  
1855.

## MALES.

Boys, in School,	-	-	-	-	-	-	81
Men, attending fires,	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
“ sawing wood,	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
						—	85

## FEMALES.

Wash and Ironing Rooms,	-	-	-	-	-	-	6
Sewing Room,	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
Cooks and Domestics,	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
Girls at School,	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
						—	18
						—	103

## TABULAR REPORT

OF THE  
HOUSE OF REFORMATION,  
FOR THE YEAR 1854-55.

Number remaining in the House at the last Report,	67
Committed since,	95
Returned,	3
	— 165
Apprenticed,	20
Discharged by expiration of sentence,	10
“ “ Court,	16
Sent to sea,	5
	— 51

Remaining in the House, March 31, 1855,	-	-	-	-	114
Greatest number at one time, March 21,	-	-	-	-	116
Least        "        "        " May 24,	-	-	-	-	59
Average     "        during the year,	-	-	-	-	87½

Of those apprenticed, thirteen were to Shoemakers, five to Farmers, two to Cabinet Makers.

#### SHOWING AGE WHEN COMMITTED.

4 were 8 years old.

15 "	9	"	"
20 "	10	"	"
31 "	11	"	"
37 "	12	"	"
15 "	13	"	"
24 "	14	"	"
16 "	15	"	"
2 "	16	"	"
1 was 18	"	"	

An average age of 12 years, when committed.

#### OFFENCES.

Truancy,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	57
Larceny,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	46
Idle and Dissolute,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	43
Stubborness,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14
Returned,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Shop Breaking and Larceny,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Vagabond,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
							—	165

#### PARENTAGE.

American parents,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	26
Irish        "	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	125
English      "	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10
Danish      "	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2

## **EXPENDITURES**

For Deer Island Department of the House of Industry, from  
April 1, 1854, to March 31, 1855.

Oil,	- - - - -	729.18
Soap and Soap Stock,	- - - - -	709.18
Hard Ware, Nails and Iron,	- - - - -	789.47
Tin, and Tin Ware, Ranges and Stoves,	- - - - -	391.33
Glass and Crockery Ware,	- - - - -	123.66
Pumps and Plumbing,	- - - - -	18.04
Building Materials, Lumber for Coffins, &c.,	- - - - -	675.66
Wooden Ware, Mats, Brooms and Combs,	- - - - -	173.37
Paints, Oils, and Whitewash Brushes,	- - - - -	392.61
Furniture,	- - - - -	485.34
Newspapers, Postage and Stationery,	- - - - -	277.17
Salaries,	- - - - -	6,201.15
Wages and Board of Sloop's Crew,	- - - - -	1,852.30
Horse Keeping, Blacksmith, Wheelwright and Harness Work,	- - - - -	375.42
Smith's Coal 61.50, Smith's Bellows 16.18,	- - - - -	77.68
Carriage Hire to Point Shirley,	- - - - -	208.67
Conveying Small Pox Patients,	- - - - -	51.00
Ferriages,	- - - - -	77.20
Board and Lodging, and Fares of Paupers from the City,	- - - - -	333.09
Gratuities,	- - - - -	53.87
Straw, Trees, Seeds and Tools,	- - - - -	237.18
Hoops, Ropes, Trucking and Labor,	- - - - -	118.19
Medicine, Hospital Stores and Instruments,	- - - - -	968.61
Removing Organ from South Boston,	- - - - -	15.00
Tools, and Repairing for Steam Engine,	- - - - -	259.17
Nine Cows,	- - - - -	444.29
One Yoke Oxen 135.00, Live Fowls 29.75,	- - - - -	164.75
Rail Road Fares for Paupers sent to the State Alms Houses,	- - - - -	757.50
Steam Boat 3 days for removing Inmates from Deer Island to the State Institutions,	- - - - -	150.00
Extra Medical Attendance for Ophthalmics,	- - - - -	315.00
Superintendent's Expenses in the City,	- - - - -	24.40

Repairing Wharves, - - - - -	338.61
" Clock on New Building, - - - - -	11.00
Old Sails for Lining Cells, - - - - -	15.00
Dockage of Sloop at Long Wharf, - - - - -	100.00
Repairing Drying Room, - - - - -	163.12
Ship Chandlery and Repairs on Sloop, - - - - -	169.18
	<hr/>
	\$52,791.69

### RECEIPTS

On account of Deer Island Department, for the year ending  
March 31, 1855.

Cash collected and paid in to the City Treasurer, viz.:

For support of Inmates from Ship Owners, Towns and Individuals, - - - - -	\$1,643.12
" Barrels, Rags, Grease and Bones, - - - - -	380.35
" Goods from Store, - - - - -	8.29
" Skins, - - - - -	18.02
" Timber picked up, - - - - -	5.00
" Hay, - - - - -	535.35
" Pigs, - - - - -	121.72
" Oakum, - - - - -	42.85
" Barley, - - - - -	121.82
" Pasturing, - - - - -	225.99
" Old Sails, Anchor and Chains, - - - - -	58.60
	<hr/>
	\$3,161.11

## STATEMENT

Of the Condition and Employment of Inmates at Deer Island.

## MALES.

Sick in the New Building,	- - - - -	20
" " " Old Male Hospital, with Small Pox,	- - - - -	2
		— 22
Nurses and Assistants, night and day Watchers and Attendants	- - - - -	12
At work on Farm,	- - - - -	14
Shoemakers, 6 ; Tailors, 5 ; Carpenters, 5 ; Painters, 3 ; Whitewashers, 8 ; Bakers, 2 ; Barber, 1 ; Blacksmiths, 3 ; Cooper, 1,	- - - - -	34
In Engine Room, 4 ; in Woodshed, 3 ; Coal Breakers, 2 ; Teamsters, 4 ; Mattress Makers, 3 ; Coal Sifters, 2,	- - - - -	18
Picking Oakum, 8 ; Soap Boiler, 1 ; Tin Plate Workers, 2,	- - - - -	11
At work in the House, Offices, &c., &c., -	- - - - -	8
At work out of doors and at the Barn, -	- - - - -	32
		— 129
Total,	- - - - -	151
Boys at School,	- - - - -	4
" " Nurse,	- - - - -	3
		— 7
		158

## FEMALES.

Sick in New Building,	- - - - -	13
" " " Children,	- - - - -	4
		— 17



## ADMISSIONS AND DISCHARGES

At Deer Island, for the year ending March 31, 1855.

Months.	Admitted.	Committed.	Born.	Deaths.	Discharged.
1854, April,	184	55	8	28	261
May,	732	45	3	22	1569
June,	25	52		9	103
July,	40	102	1	3	71
August,	46	76		3	94
September,	24	86	2	2	133
October,	18	71	1	3	76
November,	23	81	2	3	114
December,	22	57	3	2	96
1855, January,	23	66		9	75
February,	17	45	1	6	72
March,	13	56	2	2	68
	—	—	—	—	—
	1167	792	23	92	2732

## GENERAL SUMMARY.

At the Island, March 31, 1854,	-	-	-	-	1,157
Admitted,	-	-	-	-	1,167
Committed,	-	-	-	-	792
Born,	-	-	-	-	23
					— 3,139 —

Discharged,	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,732
Died,	-	-	-	-	-	-	92
Remaining, March 31, 1855,	-	-	-	-	-	-	315
							— 3,139
Average number for the year,	-	-	-	-	-	-	401
Greatest     "     April 7, 1854,	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,169
Least,      "     June 29, "	-	-	-	-	-	-	264

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### STATEMENT

Showing the Birthplaces of the Inmates at the Boylston Asylum,  
and at Deer Island, March 31, 1855.

Birthplaces.		Boylston Asylum.	Deer Island.
Born in Boston of American Parents,	-	27	65
"     "     "     Irish     "	-	18	24
"     "     "     other foreign "	-	9	
"     "     Massachusetts out of Boston,	-	7	29
"     "     other New England States,	-	9	29
"     "     Ireland, - - - - -	-	21	128
"     "     British Provinces,	-	4	26
"     "     England, - - - - -	-	3	12
"     "     Foreign Countries,	-	5	2
	—	103	315

## HOSPITAL CASES

Under Treatment from April 1, 1854, to March 31, 1855, inclusive.

Consumption, -	-	-	-	-	20, of whom 11 died.
Ship Fever, -	-	-	-	-	10 "
Typhoid "	-	-	-	-	8 "
Delirium Tremens, -	-	-	-	-	28 "
Syphilis, Males,	-	-	-	-	25 "
" Females,	-	-	-	-	60 "
Small Pox, -	-	-	-	-	39 "
Measles, -	-	-	-	-	6 "
Dysentery, -	-	-	-	-	13 "
Diarrhoea, -	-	-	-	-	22 "
Ophthalmia, -	-	-	-	-	5 "
Cholera, -	-	-	-	-	1 "
Miscellaneous Diseases, -	-	-	-	-	186 "
					—
Whole number of Cases, -	-	-	423		92 "

Births from April 1, 1854, to March 31, 1855, inclusive, viz.:

Males, -	-	-	-	-	10
Females, -	-	-	-	-	12

Of the Deaths, 34 were under 5 years of age.

" " " 4 " over 70 " " "

" " " 1 was 88 " " "

" " " 53 were over 5 " " " and under 70.

## DAILY FARE

Of the Inmates at Deer Island.

### BREAKFAST.

Bread 1-3 Indian, Chocolate with Milk and Molasses.

### SUPPER.

Bread and Tea.

### DINNER.

Sunday, Baked Pork and Beans and Bread.

Monday, Salt Beef or Beef Soup with Vegetables, Rice and Molasses.

Tuesday, Beef Soup and Potatoes.

Wednesday, " " " Rice and Molasses.

Thursday, " " " Potatoes.

Friday, Fresh or Salt Fish and Vegetables.

Saturday, Beef Soup and Rice and Molasses.

Mutton or Veal Broth every day for the Sick.

One Quart of Milk is furnished for the Nursing Women daily.

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## RESULT OF LABOR

On the Farm from April 1, 1854, to March 31, 1855.

Land, made prepared for cultivation, 1 acre.

Building Stone Wall on Avenue, and Cellar under

Barn, 269 perch or 4,438 feet, as per estimate, -	\$511.25
527 square yards Stone Paving, Stocks and Labor,	527.00
5 Stone Gate Posts, Cost and Labor, - - -	31.50

73 feet Stone Steps at Barn at 37 1-2 c. per foot, -	27.37
Laying Brick Wall under Barn, - - - -	16.00

---

\$1,113.12

In addition to the above, 250 Suits of Clothes have been made for the House of Reformation and Boylston School at South Boston.

---

### RESULT OF LABOR

On the Farm at Deer Island for the years 1854-5, viz. :

Carrots,	- - - - -	500	Bushels.
Beets,	- - - - -	700	"
Turnips,	- - - - -	50	"
Onions,	- - - - -	50	"
Parsnips,	- - - - -	35	"
Barley,	- - - - -	73	"
English Hay,	- - - - -	55	Tons.
Straw,	- - - - -	2	"
Pigs raised,	- - - - -	111	
Ice cut from Pond and stored, about	- - -	370	Tons.
Trees set out, 32 Balsam Fir Trees, 28 Apple Do.,			
14 Elm Do., 100 Grape Vines, (removed from So.			
Boston,) 1000 Currant Bushes Do., 6 Pear Trees			
weighing 1000 lbs. each, Do., 90 Plum Trees Do.			

*Stock on Farm March 31, 1855.*

14 Cows, 6 Working Oxen, 4 Horses, 1 Bull.

*Stock remaining in the Store, March 31, 1855.*

Dry Goods, Crockery, Hard Ware, Groceries, made up Clothing, Shoes and Shoe Stock, Caps, &c., about 56 Cords of Wood and 40 Tons of Coal, amounting as per estimate to \$2,839.11

## STATISTICS

Of Inmates of House of Industry, from April 1, 1829, to April 1, 1855.

Years.	Remaining in the House.	Admitted during the following year.	Born.	Discharged and deserted.	Indented.	Died.	Average number the whole year.
1829	548	755	21	550	22	93	535
1830	638	655	20	596	50	81	558
1831	586	857	13	698	70	92	534
1832	596	872	23	702	52	171	529
1833	556	819	20	806	60	101	502
1834	527	953	28	740	62	131	541
1835	575	848	27	704	54	150	505
1836	542	790	39	666	43	124	479
1837	588	1032	30	789	18	159	564
1838	624	900	23	779	24	175	570
1839	569	834	21	694	52	120	544
1840	558	981	24	806	32	119	571
1841	606	826	27	693	32	146	551
1842	588	1106	25	817	35	160	631
1843	707	910	41	869	25	160	641
1844	614	867	41	820	30	111	549
1845	561	1183	40	969	30	196	565
1846	589	1676	39	1309	29	230	601
1847	736	1723	58	1542	49	324	611
1848	602	2070	72	1476	43	294	733
1849	1064	3246	110	2780	20	518	972
1850	1022	3021	110	2471	18	371	1192
1851	1293	2856	115	2529	30	400	1237
1852	1305	2938	104	2631	44	295	1301
1853	1377	2918	86	3303	44	420	1316
1854	1313	2048	23	2844	28	94	530
1855	418						







# ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

## DIRECTORS

OF THE

# HOUSES OF INDUSTRY AND REFORMATION,

FOR THE YEAR 1855 - 1856.



*City Document.—No. 38.*

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ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

DIRECTORS

OF THE

HOUSES OF INDUSTRY AND REFORMATION,

FOR THE YEAR 1855 - 1856.



BOSTON:

GEO. C. RAND & AVERY, CITY PRINTERS,

No. 3, CORNHILL.

1856.

CITY OF BOSTON.

---

*In Board of Aldermen, April 29, 1856.*

Laid on the table and 500 copies ordered to be Printed.

Attest:

SAM'L F. McCLEARY, *City Clerk.*

## R E P O R T .

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To THE HONORABLE THE MAYOR, ALDERMEN, AND COMMON COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF BOSTON:—

The Directors of the Houses of Industry and Reformation, respectfully present their Report of Expenditures and Receipts, and the condition, employment, and numbers of the inmates, for the year ending 31st March, 1856.

The expenditures for the House of Industry at Deer Island have been in gross	- - - - -	\$45,113.45
The amount received from all sources has been	- - - - -	2,078.20

---

Leaving as the net expenditure for maintaining that Institution	- - - - -	\$43,040.25
---	-----------	-------------

It is proper to remark, that of this amount some \$3000 have been expended in removing from South Boston and reconstructing at Deer Island the building intended for the reception of the City poor, with the view of separating these from other denizens of the Island, sent there by order of the Courts. Another item under this head, of \$820, paid for the conveyance by railroads, to the State Alms Houses, of paupers chargeable to the Commonwealth, it is expected will be refunded to the City, in conformity with the provisions of the law on the subject, as soon as the account now in hands of the State Auditor, shall have been examined.

The claim on account of "ship fever" patients, referred to in our last year's Report, remains unpaid ; and there is reason to apprehend that it will not be allowed.

This Department has also supplied for the service of other branches of the City Government, iron bedsteads, bedding, &c., for the Cholera Hospital, and police station houses, on the orders of the Committees of the previous City Government having those departments in charge ; the aggregate amount of which is between \$700 and \$800.

Boylston School and House of Reformation.

For the support of the above there has been ex-	
pended - - - - -	\$23,991.43
And there has been received and paid into the Treas-	
ury from the result of the boys' labor and other	
small items - - - - -	1,139.07
Leaving the net cost of - - - - -	\$22,852.36

Appended to, and forming part of this Report, are the customary tabular statements ; one of these shows the value (estimated) of the goods of various kinds remaining on hand at the Island, and the result of the labor of the inmates, from which it will appear that a considerable amount of Bread has been made and supplied to the House of Correction, for the use of its Officers, and others employed on the work of their new building ; the value of which should, in some form, appear to the credit of this Department.

The product of the farm this year has much exceeded that of the past, and though presenting no tangible result in a pecuniary form, has, nevertheless, been turned to profitable account in the support of the inmates of the Institution, and the feeding of the stock of animals. The condition of the Island has, also, been much improved, and its productive power increased, by the judicious culture of the soil by the Officer in charge ; the beneficial results of which may be looked for in future years.

The School for boys at South Boston, known as the "Boylston School," has continued to fulfil its beneficent mission, toward the youths consigned to its charge ; imparting valuable instruction, and cultivating habits of good order and industry, in many who would

otherwise be deprived of advantages acknowledged as the right of all.

The Report of the Teacher of the House of Reformation, Mr. Lincoln, shows the crowded state of that Institution; occasioned mainly by the large accession of subjects under the truant law; as these boys cannot be apprenticed, (being committed only for limited periods,) and the evil intended to be remedied, seeming in no degree diminished, the House will probably continue to be filled to its utmost capacity, calling for enlargement at no remote period. The boys in both departments are regularly and profitably employed a portion of the day in shoemaking, under competent direction; acquiring a knowledge of means of self-support, and habits of steady application necessary to their success in life.

The health of the boys has been uninterruptedly good, save the few cases of colds and other light ailments incident to our climate and the varying seasons. There has been but one death within the year; and this, a case of scrofulous character, defying all remedial treatment.

Religious services have been regularly observed both at Deer Island and South Boston, by the Chaplain, the Rev. Stephen Lovell, on the Sabbath, and on all other suitable occasions, where his services have been requested, or are acceptable.

The faithful corps of Sabbath School Teachers, whose valuable services we have had occasion before gratefully to acknowledge, continue their efforts for the benefit of the boys, and, as we have reason to believe, with encouraging results.

The duties of the several Officers connected with the Institution, have been discharged to the entire acceptance of the Directors, and with due regard to the need and comfort of the subjects of their charge. The Directors will close their Report with referring to the subject of a new and suitable building at the Island, to take the place of the wooden structures to which they are now limited; these, yielding to the universal law of decay, may not be relied on for much longer usefulness; and the exposure to fire, (always

a subject of anxiety to those more directly responsible,) are both suggestive of the prudent foresight demanding attention to this question, at an early day.

WILLIAM DALL,  
JOHN FLINT,  
JOHN COWDIN,  
TIMOTHY C. KENDALL,  
H. M. HOLBROOK,  
JOHN M. CLARK,  
GEO. D. RICKER,  
J. DUNHAM, JR.,  
EBEN TARBELL,  
A. K. P. JOY,  
MARK GOOGINS,  
SAMUEL W. ROPES.

## EXPENDITURES

For the Boylston Asylum and the House of Reformation at South Boston, from April 1, 1855, to March 31, 1856.

Flour,	\$4,997.75
Baking,	782.17
Bread and Meal,	90.12
Beef, Mutton and Pork,	2,820.59
Provisions for Officers, Groceries and Family Stores,	1,304.85
Fish,	121.50
Rice,	102.62
Tea, Coffee and Chocolate,	351.81
Sugar,	229.08
Molasses,	476.22
Milk,	788.20
Potatoes and Beans,	444.59
Butter, Cheese, Eggs and Lard,	336.60
Vegetables,	199.32
Clothing and Bedding,	2,120.86
Shoes and Shoe Stock,	725.82
Fuel,	1,815.02
Oil,	266.17
Soap and Sand,	111.06
Furniture and Repairs,	78.99
Wooden Ware, Brooms, Brushes and Combs,	152.00
School Books, Printing and Newspapers,	387.46
Tin, Hard and Crockery Ware,	217.19
Stoves and Repairing,	442.45
Lumber, Carpenter's, Mason's and Painter's Work,	511.51
Glass and Paints,	43.31
Fishing Excursions, Fire Works and Fruit for boys,	136.09
Gratuities, Expenses, Shipping Boys, and Fares,	57.50
Carriage Hire for Directors and Omnibus Tickets,	221.37

Carriage Hire for Sunday School Teachers,	- - - - -	168.00
Repairs to Water Works,	- - - - -	46.86
City of Boston, for Cochituate Water,	- - - - -	50.00
Straw for Beds,	- - - - -	48.16
Medicine,	- - - - -	18.81
Carting and Labor,	- - - - -	238.13
Repairing Boat,	- - - - -	15.25
Whitewashing,	- - - - -	265.00
Tuning Organ,	- - - - -	6.00
Salaries,	- - - - -	3,303.00
		<hr/>
		\$23,991.43

### RECEIPTS

On account of the Boylston Asylum and the House of Reformation, at South Boston, for the year ending March 31, 1856.

Cash collected and paid into the City Treasury,

For support of Paupers, from Towns,	- - - - -	\$18.99
“ labor of Boylston Boys,	- - - - -	200.19
“ “ “ Reformation “	- - - - -	803.01
“ Sales of Casks, Rags and Iron,	- - - - -	16.88
“ “ “ Wagon,	- - - - -	100.00
		<hr/>
		\$1,139.07

## STATEMENT

Of Inmates at the Boylston Asylum at South Boston, for the year ending March 31, 1856.

Months.	Admitted.	Committed.	Discharged.	Eloped.
1855, April,	6	3	9	
May,	6	4	6	
June,	3	6	9	
July,	6	4	8	
August,	5	3	12	
September,	8	3	11	1
October,	6	3	6	1
November,	3	2	8	
December,	7	2	12	1
1856, January,	5	2	6	
February,	2	3	8	
March,	3	1	5	
	—	—	—	—
	60	36	100	3

## GENERAL SUMMARY.

At the Asylum, March 31, 1855,	-	-	-	-	103
Admitted by Directors,	-	-	-	-	60
Committed by Court,	-	-	-	-	36
				—	199
Discharged and Eloped	-	-	-	-	104
Remaining March 31, 1856,	-	-	-	-	95
				—	199
Average number for the year,	-	-	-	-	101 1-2
Greatest " July 25, 1855,	-	-	-	-	108
Least " March 6, 1856,	-	-	-	-	92

## STATEMENT

Of employment of Inmates at the Boylston Asylum, March 31,  
1856.

## MALES.

Boys in school,	-	-	-	-	-	-	72
Men attending fires,	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
" sawing wood,	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
							— 76

## FEMALES.

Wash and Ironing Rooms,	-	-	-	-	-	-	6
Sewing Rooms,	-	-	-	-	-	-	6
Cooks and Domestics,	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
Girls at School,	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
							— 19
							—
							95

To the Directors of the House of Reformation.

Gentlemen:—I hereby present a Tabular Report of the Institution under your direction, for the year 1855-56.

## GENERAL SUMMARY.

Remaining in House at last Report,	-	-	-	-	-	114
Committed since by Court,	-	-	-	-	-	121
Returned,	-	-	-	-	-	3
						— 238
Apprenticed,	-	-	-	-	-	23
Discharged by Court,	-	-	-	-	-	35
"    " Limitation of sentence,	-	-	-	-	-	9
Sent to sea,	-	-	-	-	-	8
Died,	-	-	-	-	-	1
						— 76

Remaining in the House, March 31, 1856,	- - - - -	162
Greatest number at any one time, July 25,	- - - - -	168
Least " " " " April 1,	- - - - -	114
Average number during the during the year,	- - - - -	141

Of those apprenticed, twenty were to Shoemakers, one to a Tradesman, one to a Baker, and one to a Farmer.

#### OFFENCES FOR WHICH THEY WERE COMMITTED.

Truancy, - - - - -	117
Larceny, - - - - -	54
Idle and Dissolute, - - - - -	46
Stubbornness, - - - - -	14
Vagabond, - - - - -	2
Common Beggar, - - - - -	1
Breaking and entering Shop, - - - - -	1
Returned, - - - - -	3
	— 238

They were sentenced for the following terms : —

During minority, - - - - -	121
For two years, - - - - -	93
" one year, - - - - -	18
" six months, - - - - -	5
" eighteen months, - - - - -	1
	— 238

#### BIRTH-PLACES.

Born in Massachusetts, - - - - -	126
" " Other States, - - - - -	21
" " Ireland, - - - - -	61
" " England, - - - - -	7
" " British Provinces, - - - - -	19
" " Germany, - - - - -	3
" " France, - - - - -	1
	— 238

	PARENTAGE.							
Irish parents,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	203
American "	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13
English "	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7
African, "	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7
German "	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
Danish "	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Grecian "	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
French "	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
								— 238

American parentage, 13 or  $5 \frac{55}{119}$  per cent.

Foreign " 225 or  $94 \frac{46}{119}$  " "

The age of the Boys when admitted was as follows: —

4 were 7 years old.

6 " 8 " "

14 " 9 " "

36 " 10 " "

36 " 11 " "

53 " 12 " "

32 " 13 " "

31 " 14 " "

16 " 15 " "

8 " 16 " "

1 was 17 " "

1 " 19 " "

—  
238

Showing an average age of about twelve years.

Respectfully submitted,

LORING D. LINCOLN.

Boston, April 25, 1856.

## EXPENDITURES

For Deer Island Department of the House of Industry, from  
April 1, 1855, to March 31, 1856.

Lumber, Brick, Lime and Cement, - - - - -	536.02
Paints and Glass, - - - - -	287.30
Lead Pipe, Wells and Pump, - - - - -	243.19
Blacksmith, Harness and Wheelwright work, - - - - -	128.04
Ferriages, - - - - -	46.14
Health Department, conveying inmates to the boat, - - - - -	55.25
Chloride of Lime, - - - - -	66.61
Fares of Paupers from the City, and temporary Board and Lodging for the same, - - - - -	243.87
Newspapers, Postage and Stationery, - - - - -	181.78
Rail Road Fares for persons sent to the State Alms Houses, - - - - -	820.00
Dockage of Sloop Ellen Elizabeth, Jan. 1, 1854, to Aug. 1, 1855, - - - - -	160.31
Ship Chandlery for do. - - - - -	148.38
Valves, Joints, &c., for steam pipes in Brick Building,	23.86
Fire Works for 4th of July, - - - - -	31.00
One yoke of Oxen, - - - - -	145.00
Four Cows and one Calf, - - - - -	245.60
Moving Organ from New to Old Building, - - - - -	10.00
Moving Hospital Building from So. Boston to Deer Island and reconstructing same for the City Poor, - - - - -	2,571.79
Salaries, - - - - -	5,364.53
Expense of the Directors in visiting the Institutions in New York and Philadelphia, - - - - -	486.61
	<hr/>
	\$45,113.45

## RECEIPTS

On account of Deer Island Department, for the year ending March 31, 1856.

Cash Collected and paid into the City Treasury for Support of Inmates from Towns, - - - - -	\$666.41
For Barrels, Rags, Grease and Bones, - - - - -	187.29
" 301 Iron Bedsteads, - - - - -	1,219.50
	<hr/>
	\$2,073.20

## STATEMENT

Of the Condition and Employment of Inmates at the House of Industry, Deer Island.

## MALES.

Sick in Male Hospital,	-	-	-	-	-	13
" " Small Pox "	-	-	-	-	-	1
Convalescent,	-	-	-	-	-	20
						— 34
Nurses and Assistants, night and day						
Watchmen and Attendants,	-	-	-	-	-	15
At work on Farm,	-	-	-	-	-	45
Shoemakers, 4; Tailors, 5; Carpenters, 6; Painters, 3; Whitewashers, 6; Bakers, 2; Barber, 1; Blacksmiths, 4;	-	-	-	-	-	31
Cooper, 1; Tin Smith, 1; Soap Boiler, 1;	-	-	-	-	-	3
						— 94
At work in the House, Office, &c., &c.,	-	-	-	-	-	2
At work out of doors and at the Barn,	-	-	-	-	-	24
						— 26
Total,	-	-	-	-	-	154
Boys in Nursery,	-	-	-	-	-	4
" at School,	-	-	-	-	-	3
						— 7
						— 161

## FEMALES.

Sick in Female Hospital,	-	-	-	-	-	14
" " " Children,	-	-	-	-	-	1
						— 15
In Nursery (with nursing children),	-	-	-	-	-	8
Taking care of Children,	-	-	-	-	-	8

Nurses, Attendants and Watchers in Hospital, - - - - -	11
Domestics and Cooks, - - - - -	4
Washers, 11 ; Ironers, 3 ; Scrubbers, 20 ; - - - - -	34
In Sewing Room, - - - - -	70
Assistants in Sleeping Rooms and Bathing Rooms, - - - - -	7
	— 142
<hr/>	
Total, - - - - -	157
Girls in Nursery - - - - -	5
“ “ School, - - - - -	8
	— 13
	—
	170

## ADMISSIONS AND DISCHARGES

At Deer Island, for the year ending March 31, 1856.

Month.	Admitted.	Committed.	Born.	Died.	Discharged.
1855,	April,	24	97	1	3
	May,	19	158		6
	June,	17	108		4
	July,	31	124	1	2
	August,	12	133		2
	September,	12	217		1
	October,	14	100		4
	November,	18	45		1
	December,	20	89		3
	January,	18	55		3
	February,	12	47	1	
	March,	24	91		4
		—	—	—	—
		221	1264	3	33
					1439

## GENERAL SUMMARY.

At the Island, March 31, 1855,	-	-	-	-	315
Admitted,	-	-	-	-	221
Committed,	-	-	-	-	1,264
Born,	-	-	-	-	3
					—1,803

Discharged	-	-	-	-	-	1,439
Died,	-	-	-	-	-	3
Remaining, March 31, 1856,	-	-	-	-	-	331
						—1,803
Average number for the year,	-	-	-	-	-	312½
Greatest number, September 27, 1855,	-	-	-	-	-	405
Least number, November 22,	"	-	-	-	-	260

### STATEMENT

Showing the Birth-places of the Inmates at the Boylston Asylum,  
and at Deer Island, March 31, 1856.

Birth-places.		Boylston Asylum.	Deer Island.
Born in Boston of American Parents,	-	34	47
"    "    Irish    "	-	17	30
"    "    other foreign "	-	9	
"    Massachusetts out of Boston,	-	8	32
"    other States,	-	5	29
"    Ireland,	-	15	154
"    British Provinces,	-	5	16
"    England,	-	2	13
"    other Foreign Countries,	-		10
		95	331

## HOSPITAL CASES

Under Treatment from April 1, 1855, to March 31, 1856.

Consumption,	-	-	-	-	14, of which	7 died.
Ship Fever,	-	-	-	-	0 "	0 "
Typhoid "	-	-	-	-	15 "	2 "
Delirium Tremens,	-	-	-	-	10 "	2 "
Syphilis, Males,	-	-	-	-	14 "	1 "
" Females,	-	-	-	-	21 "	0 "
Small Pox,	-	-	-	-	31 "	9 "
Dysentery,	-	-	-	-	10 "	0 "
Diarrhoea,	-	-	-	-	20 "	0 "
Ophthalmia,	-	-	-	-	8 "	0 "
Erysipelas,	-	-	-	-	9 "	0 "
Pneumonia,	-	-	-	-	6 "	2 "
Intermittent Fever,	-	-	-	-	13 "	0 "
Remittent "	-	-	-	-	29 "	0 "
Epilepsy,	-	-	-	-	2 "	2 "
Miscellaneous Diseases,	-	-	-	-	474 "	9 "
<hr/>				676 cases,	34	"

## AGES OF DEATHS.

2 under 5 years of age.

2 over 70 "

29 over 5 " and under 70.

1 was 81

---

Total, 34

## DAILY FARE

Of Inmates at the House of Industry, Deer Island.

## BREAKFAST.

Bread 1-3 Indian, Chocolate, with Milk and Molasses.

## SUPPER.

Bread and Tea.

## DINNER.

Sunday, Baked Pork and Beans, or Corned Meat with Vegetables.

Monday, Beef Soup with Vegetables, or Rice and Molasses.

Tuesday,      "      "      "      "

Wednesday,    "      "      "      "

Thursday,     "      "      "      "

Friday, Fresh or Salt Fish, with Vegetables.

Saturday, Beef Soup, with Vegetables, or Rice and Molasses.

Mutton or Veal Broth every day for the Sick.

Beef Juice for the Sick as required.

One Quart of Milk is furnished for the Nursing Women daily.

## RESULT OF LABOR

On the Farm, for the years 1855 and 56.

Tomatoes,      about 75 bushels, of wh. 8 bush. for Ketchup.

Squash Peppers, "    2      "      all pickled.

Cucumbers,     "    16      "      8 bush. "

Mangoes,       "    18      "      8    "    "

Melons, assorted "    22      "

Pumpkins,      "    250

Bread made and furnished *House of Correction*, D. I.  
 From May 24, 1855, to March 31, 1856, - 18,066 lbs.

Teams have hauled for House of Correction, D. I.  
 26 loads Sand, from Dec. 30, 1855, to March 31, 1856,  
 at \$1.00 per load, - - - - - \$26.00

Blacksmith's Bill against House of Correction, D. I.  
 From August 5, 1855, to March 28, 1856, - - - 91.16

Carpenter's Bill, Painter's do., Blacksmith's do., against  
 Steamer Henry Morrison, from Oct. 19, 1855, to April  
 1, 1856, - - - - - 76.78

Mason's Work, Building Cellar Wall under New Building  
 for City Poor, 2,620 feet Stone Wall.

Masons, Paving Cellar Floor under New Building for  
 City Poor, 896 yards Paving Stone.

Cabbages,	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,625 Heads.
Carrots,	-	-	-	-	-	-	800 Bush.
Beets, assorted kinds,	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,400 "
Turnips, " "	-	-	-	-	-	-	700 "
Onions,	-	-	-	-	-	-	65 "
Parsnips,	-	-	-	-	-	-	50 "
Barley,	-	-	-	-	-	-	75 "
English Hay,	-	-	-	-	-	-	50 Tons.
Straw,	-	-	-	-	-	-	5 "

Ice, cut and stored in Ice House, 1 cellar under barn, and  
 one room under Carpenter's Shop, 700 Tons.

Stone Wall for cellar, under New Building for City Poor, feet.

*Stock on Farm, March 31, 1856.*

Cows 14, Working Oxen 4, Horses 3, Bull 1, Swine 31,  
 yearlings 3.

*Stock remaining in Store, March 31, 1856.*

Such as Groceries, Dry Goods, Hard Ware, Shoes and Shoe Stock, Made up Clothing, and about 40 tons Coal, as per estimate, - - - - -	\$1,139.74
500 loads Sea Manure, Rockweed and Kelp have been hauled up.	
2500 " Loam	" " "

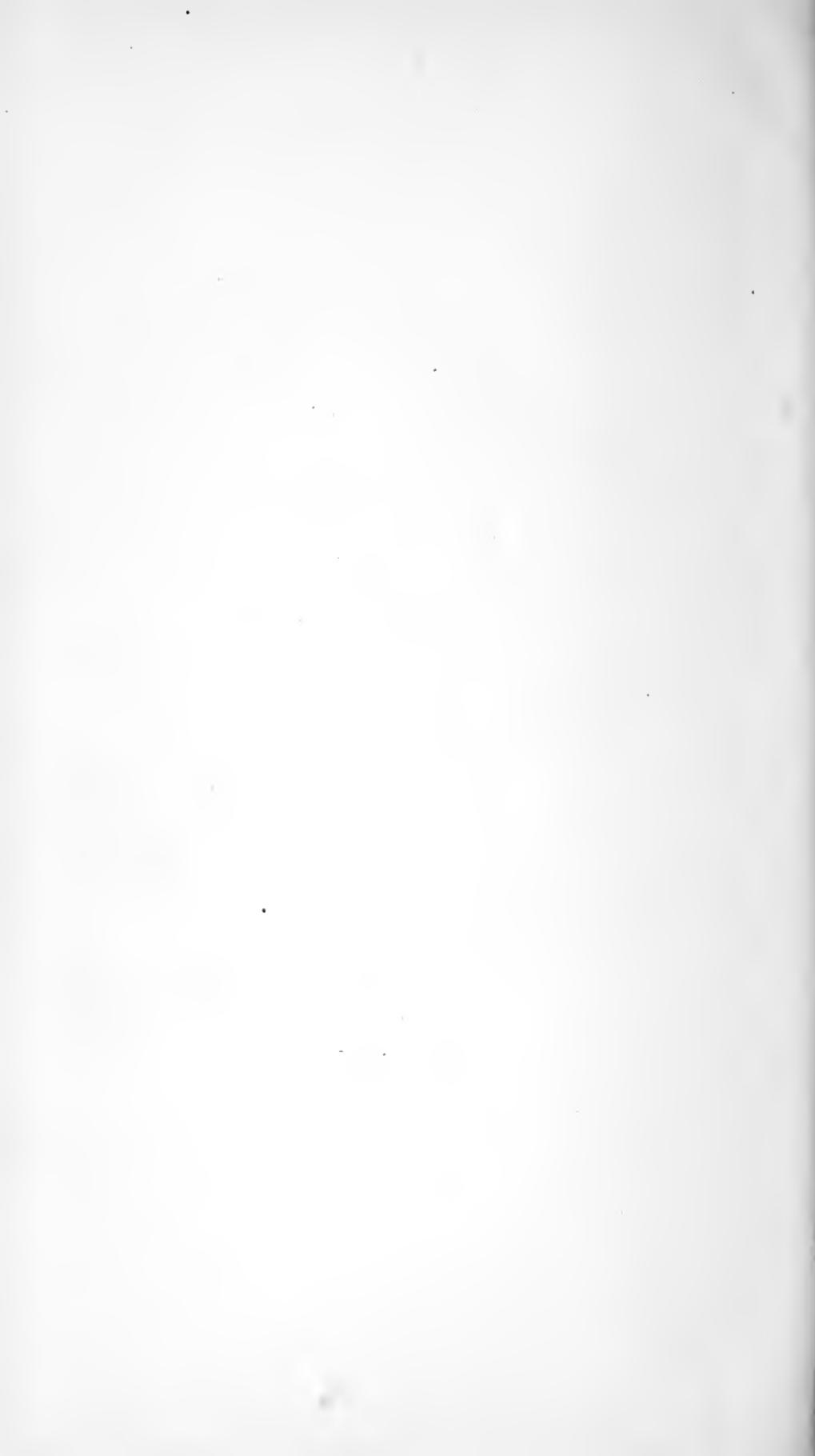
## STATISTICS

Of Inmates of House of Industry, from April 1, 1829, to April 1, 1856.

Years.	Remaining in the House.	Admitted during the following year.	Born.	Discharged and deserted.	Indented.	Died.	Average number the whole year.
1829	548	755	21	550	22	93	535
1830	638	655	20	596	50	81	558
1831	586	857	13	698	70	92	534
1832	596	872	23	702	52	171	529
1833	556	819	20	806	60	101	502
1834	527	953	28	740	62	131	541
1835	575	848	27	704	54	150	505
1836	542	790	39	666	43	124	479
1837	588	1032	30	789	18	159	564
1838	624	900	23	779	24	175	570
1839	569	834	21	694	52	120	544
1840	558	981	24	806	32	119	571
1841	606	826	27	693	32	146	551
1842	588	1106	25	817	35	160	631
1843	707	910	41	869	25	160	641
1844	614	867	41	820	30	111	549
1845	561	1183	40	969	30	196	565
1846	589	1676	39	1309	29	230	601
1847	736	1723	58	1542	49	324	611
1848	602	2070	72	1476	43	294	733
1849	1064	3246	110	2780	20	518	972
1850	1022	3021	110	2471	18	371	1192
1851	1293	2856	115	2529	30	400	1237
1852	1305	2938	104	2631	44	295	1301
1853	1377	2918	86	3303	44	420	1316
1854	1313	2048	23	2844	28	94	530
1855	418	1999	3	1530	9	37	414
1856	426						

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